0856-B-03

PREX 7.10: FBIS-EAS-92-074

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

Daily Report

East Asia

#99-015 333 dw

FBIS-EAS-92-074
Thursday
16 April 1992

COMPLETED

Daily Report
East Asia

FBIS-EAS-92-074 CONTENTS *16 April 1992*

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Restrictions on Investment Trusts To Ease *[KYODO]* 1
U.S. Reportedly Plans To Cut Forces in Okinawa *[OKINAWA TIMES 16 Apr]* 1
OKINAWA TIMES Comments on Plan *[16 Apr]* 2
JCP Protests Okinawa Return Anniversary Guests *[OKINAWA TIMES 14 Apr]* 3
ADB Views Membership of Ex-Soviet Republics *[KYODO]* 3
Tokyo Appeals to OECD for Five CIS Nations *[KYODO]* 4
Miyazawa To Discuss CIS Aid With Europeans *[KYODO]* 4

North Korea

WPK Secretary Welcomes Japanese Socialists *[Pyongyang Radio]* 5

South Korea

DLP Faction To Pick Candidate 17 Apr *[YONHAP]* 6
DLP To Chose Nominee, Party Head Separately *[YONHAP]* 7
Cabinet, DLP Discuss Price, Wage Policy *[YONHAP]* 7
Nuclear Issue Slows Inter-Korean Trade *[THE KOREA TIMES 16 Apr]* 8
* Anti-Kim Il-song Front Leader Interviewed *[CHOSON ILBO 25 Feb]* 8
Government Considering Resuming Loans to Russia *[YONHAP]* 9
Government Recognizes Slovenia, Croatia *[YONHAP]* 10
Libyan Sanctions Feared as New 'Western Crusade' *[THE KOREA TIMES 16 Apr]* 10
Concern About Impact of Sanctions *[THE KOREA HERALD 16 Apr]* 10
Factory Begins Production of Solar Cells *[YONHAP]* 11
* Industry 'Bridled' by Government Controls *[MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN 23 Mar]* 11
* Foreign Investment Revitalization Plan Eyed *[MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN 5 Dec]* 13

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

Karens Accuse Government Troops of Atrocities *[Bangkok THE NATION 16 Apr]* 15
Army Campaign Against Kachins Discussed *[Bangkok THE NATION 16 Apr]* 15
British Embassy Official's Sentence Doubled *[AFP]* 17
Smuggling Trawler Seized Near Bangladesh *[Rangoon Radio]* 17

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Trade Agreement With SRV Under Review *[BERNAMA]* 17
Tax on Imported Fish To Be Raised 500 Percent *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 18

Singapore

U.S. Criticism of Trade Practices 'Inaccurate' *[THE STRAITS TIMES 15 Apr]* 18

Cambodia

Truce Violations, Attempts To Weaken CPP Viewed *[Phnom Pehn Radio]* 19
Police 'Questioning' of Refugees Causes Concern *[AFP]* 19
More Reportage on National Assembly Proceedings 20
Government Changes Discussed *[SPK]* 20
Ministerial Appointments Endorsed *[SPK]* 20
Further on Heng Samrin Refusal To Resign *[Radio VOK]* 20

Laos

Phoun Sipaseut Receives Australian Ministers *[Vientiane Radio]* 21
President Kaysone Addresses People on New Year *[Vientiane Radio]* 21

Philippines

Military To Upgrade Kalayaan Islands Facilities *[MALAYA 9 Apr]* 22
Four People Die in Pre-Election Violence *[THE CHRONICLE 14 Apr]* 22
Budget Secretary Criticizes 'Debt-Oriented' Policy *[Manila Radio]* 22
Communist Rebels Kill Five Soldiers in Samar *[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 15 Apr]* 22

Thailand

DEA 'Blacklist' of Politicians Questioned *[SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN 5-11 Apr]* 23
'Long and Bitter Struggle' for Democracy Expected *[THE NATION 16 Apr]* 23
Itsaraphong Appointed Army Commander-in-Chief *[BANGKOK POST 16 Apr]* 24
First Quarter Rice Exports Increase 30 Percent *[THE NATION 11 Apr]* 25

Vietnam

VNA Notes U.S. Lifting Telecommunications Ban 25
Eighth National Assembly Closes 15 April *[Hanoi Radio]* 26
Constitution 'Unanimously Adopted' *[Hanoi International]* 28
Communique No. 19 Issued *[Hanoi Radio]* 29

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

Soldiers Leave To Join UN Force in Cambodia *[Melbourne International]* 30

Fiji

Government Again Delays Holding Elections *[Melbourne International]* 30

Papua New Guinea

Namaliu on 'Vicious' Bougainville Executions *[Melbourne International]* 30

Japan

Restrictions on Investment Trusts To Ease

OW1504135392 Tokyo KYODO in English 1228 GMT 15 Apr 92

[Text] Tokyo, April 15 KYODO—Japan will ease the restrictions on starting investment trust business in the Japanese market, probably by the end of the month, thereby clearing the way for much easier entry into the market for foreign firms, Finance Ministry officials said Wednesday.

The United States welcomed Japan's commitment to these steps in a bilateral meeting in Tokyo Wednesday of the securities regulators, the officials said.

A ministry official said Tokyo is now working on the technical details on loosening the restrictions, and will do so probably by the end of April.

The official said there is at least one foreign securities company that has expressed interest in entering the Japanese market for investment trusts, and added the firm will soon be allowed into the market.

In the annual meeting between the ministry's Securities Bureau and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), Japan explained in detail the steps to loosen the restrictions that were proposed in a report last year by the Securities and Exchange Council, an advisory body to the finance minister.

The steps include lowering the minimum capital requirement to 300 million yen from the current 500 million yen and loosening the requirement that at least a 30-strong staff is needed to start investment trust business in Japan.

Also to be lifted is the requirement that a company seeking entry must have some sales records in the Japanese market through Japanese securities companies.

The Finance Ministry official predicted world securities regulators would agree by this summer on new international capital standards for securities activities by banks and securities firms to do international securities business, setting the minimum capital-to-risk ratio at 100 percent.

The issue of establishing international capital standards for securities businesses is being discussed by the technical committee of the International Organization of Securities Commissions and the Basel Committee of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

There is little difference over the issue between Japanese and U.S. regulators, and the international agreement will be roughly in line with Japan's domestic standards, which require the 100 percent ratio, the ministry official said.

Internationally, most problems concerning the issue have been settled, the official said.

In the Wednesday meeting, Japan also explained the two sets of legislative steps Japan is taking to prevent a recurrence of stock scandals and deregulate the country's financial markets.

Mary Schapiro, an SEC commissioner who headed the U.S. delegation at the bilateral meeting, termed as a "positive step" the scheduled establishment in July of a governmental watchdog organization to oversee the securities and banking industries.

At a press conference, Schapiro refused to comment specifically on the faltering Tokyo stock market, saying only that stock market levels everywhere reflect "the whole variety of economic conditions and investors' perceptions on the market."

She denied news reports that the two countries planned to discuss measures to prop up the Tokyo stock market.

U.S. Reportedly Plans To Cut Forces in Okinawa

OW1604111192 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 16 April 92 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] On 15 April it was learned that there is a new U.S. plan envisaging the withdrawal of the Third Marine Expeditionary Force (III MEF—with a strength of about 18,000) from Okinawa by the end of this century, and for reducing the area held by U.S. Forces based on Okinawa to one-third of its current status. This information was obtained by our newspaper from diplomatic and military sources.

According to the source of this information, as a result of the review of Gulf war operations, and of changes in the international situation following the end of the cold war, the need for maintaining Marine Corps troops in Okinawa is thought to be diminishing, and the withdrawal of the Marine Expeditionary Force in Okinawa has been incorporated into the U.S. Defense Department's Armed Forces reduction plan for Asia and the Pacific. If things go according to plan, there will be a great change among the military bases on Okinawa. In a new defense concept expected to be announced by Defense Secretary Cheney later this month, actions regarding Marine Corps forces on Okinawa envisage only a reduction in strength.

The sources said that the Marine Expeditionary Force—which is the only divisional-strength unit overseas stationed to watch Asia, the Mid East, and the former Soviet Union—will be withdrawn to Hawaii by the end of the 1990s and will be placed under the Pacific Command. Within the Department of Defense, the prevailing view is that the stationing of the Marine Expeditionary Force is unnecessary. The sources said: "Even though the military situation in Russia is unclear, the withdrawal plan has already been included in the Pentagon Armed Forces reduction plan for Asia and the Pacific."

The plan cites as the only facilities necessary to be maintained as Kadena Air Base, White Beach, Makiminato Supply Depot, Henoko Ammo Dump, part of the Kadena Ammo Dump, Chubu Training Ground (with Camp Hansen and Schwab merged under it), Torii Communications Facilities, and part of Camp Zukeran where Marine Corps Headquarters is located. The Naha Military Port will be maintained after returning a part of it to Japan. With Hokubu Training Ground, Futenma Air Station, Camp Courtney, and Yomitan Auxiliary Air Base expected to also be returned, eventually about 60 percent of the U.S. facilities on Okinawa are expected to be returned.

Units which will remain in the future are the Marine Corps' Service Support Unit (supply facilities and ammo dumps) and part of its headquarters (in Zukeran Base); the 18th Wing on Kadena; and the Army's Signal Corps units and Special Forces units (Green Beret).

According to the plan, Marine Corps bases on Okinawa will be removed to logistic support bases primarily in charge of communications, transportation, and supplies; combat units of the Third Marine Expeditionary Force, like infantry and artillery battalions and the aviation group, will be withdrawn to Hawaii. This development means that live ammo firing exercises—which when conducted requires the stopping of traffic over the Prefectural Route 104—will stop. It also means that amphibious exercises will no longer be conducted, and most of the base-related problems on Okinawa—like noise from the rotor engines of low flying helicopters—will be removed.

Camp Hansen and Camp Schwab in Kin-cho and Ginoza-son respectively will be merged into the Chubu Training Area, and mobile units stationed on rotation basis will continue small arms exercises there.

Besides, in the next few years the First Marine Aviation Group at Imakuni Base will be moved to Futenma Air Station, and then Futenma Air Station will be returned [to Japan] around 1995. It can be said that the time when the group is removed from Iwakuni to Futenma will provide a sign about when the aviation force on Futenma Air Station will move out.

OKINAWA TIMES Comments on Plan

OW1604120292 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 16 April 92 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] It has been disclosed that a withdrawal plan, which includes a dramatic reduction of U.S. bases on Okinawa, was included in the Defense Department's plan to reduce the U.S. military in the Asia-Pacific region. This indicates that there will be changes in the military strategies of the United States in the Asia-Pacific region, and that the scale of the withdrawal will be the largest the U.S. Forces in Japan [USFJ] will experience should this plan be officially adopted.

As for the part of the plan related to Okinawa, it calls for removal by the end of this century of the Marine Corps' Third Marine Expeditionary Force (III MEF) stationed on Okinawa, and a reduction of U.S. bases on Okinawa to about one-third their current size. It is a reduction larger than those originally cited in the Department of Defense's "East Asian Strategic Concept" in April 1960. The 1960 plan calls for a "reduction of about 15,000 personnel from U.S. Forces in Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines—including some 3,400 personnel from the USFJ on Okinawa—during the initial withdrawal stage to be carried out between 1990 and 1992.

A military source cites the "disappearance of the Soviet threat" and the necessity for a "reduction in the U.S. Government's financial burden" as the reasons for reviewing USFJ strategies on Okinawa. Regarding the political and military situation in Far East Asia, the United States officially maintains a stance that the "presence of U.S. forces is still necessary due to the remaining uncertainty in East-West relations, and because it is still unclear how the situation on the Korean peninsula and in the PRC will develop in the future." It is also possible that the Department of Defense is studying the currently disclosed reduction plan because it is the mainstream view of central staff members in charge of policy matters, and that the possibility of an outbreak of a large scale "military conflict" caused by the Korean peninsula situation is slim.

The United States focuses its new military strategy mainly on regional aggression called "low intensity conflicts." According to the plan, the main fighting power of the USFJ on Okinawa will be transferred to the Air Force. On the other hand, the plan clearly explains in concrete terms a method of ultimately unifying Kadena Air Base, the White Beach region, a part of the facilities at Naha naval port, Makiminato supply depot, Henoko ammo dump, Camp Hansen, and Camp Schwab as one central training area. It can be said that the Department of Defense feels the scale of the USFJ on Okinawa will be able to "sufficiently deal" with any low-intensity conflicts which may break out in the Asia-Pacific region.

The plan clearly indicates that the function of the bases on Okinawa will be reduced to that of standby or supply bases for regional conflicts.

It will be the largest withdrawal in the Asia-Pacific region, second only to the U.S. Force's full-scale withdrawal from Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base in the Philippines. It will also be a dramatic return of the bases on Okinawa.

Since the direct effects will be felt in various fields, including base land utilization plans by the Okinawan side and measures to deal with landowners, the Japanese Government and the prefectural government are required to map out countermeasures by considering the base reduction as a major policy matter.

JCP Protests Okinawa Return Anniversary Guests

OW1604093392 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 14 Apr 92 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] Chairman Kameichiro Uehara of the Prefectural Assemblymen Group of Japan Communist Party [JCP] filed a protest to Vice Governor Sho on 13 April against the invitation to former high commissioners and U.S. Government representatives to attend the 20th anniversary of the reversion of Okinawa to Japan and asked that they be removed from the guest list. The prefectural government explained that "the invitation was extended with the intention of soliciting their assistance in working toward reducing the military bases in Okinawa." However, it will discuss the issue with Governor Ota, who is convalescing, and intends to reach a conclusion in a few days.

Chairman Uehara and his group expressed "great surprise and anger" over the inclusion of former high commissioners in the list of those invited, saying that "the commissioners were evil rulers who oppressed Okinawa."

"They were not only U.S. military commanders stationed in the Ryukyu Islands but also U.S. Forces Okinawa area coordinators. They openly suppressed self-government of the Okinawan people, being in possession of absolute power."

In addition, the group said it had put forward a request that the invitations not be approved, saying that "they were the very people plotting for continued colonial military domination aimed at stabilizing operations of military bases in Okinawa as advance supply bases in U.S. global strategy, including invasion of Vietnam."

In this connection, Governor's Executive Office Director Choko Takayama and Vice Director Kacho Hanashiro, who attended the meeting with the vice governor, asked for understanding, saying that "the ceremony is intended to look back over the past 20 years, including a reflection of the past, and confirm Okinawa as a place for propagating peace."

"The invitation is intended to solicit their understanding of the actual situation in Okinawa and their assistance on military base issues including expected plans for reducing military bases for the future of Okinawa."

Representatives of the Prefectural People's Association have been invited from overseas and invitations have already been sent out to them. The prefectural government will discuss with the convalescing governor what to do with the invitations extended by the Okinawa Prefecture to the former high commissioners and is scheduled to come to a conclusion within a few days.

The six former high commissioners are Lieutenant General James E. Moore, the first commissioner, Lieutenant General Donald P. Booth, Lieutenant General Paul W. Caraway, Lieutenant General Albert Watson, Lieutenant General Fernando T. Angor, and Lieutenant General James B. Lampart. Professor Etsujiro Miyagi reportedly said that Mr. Moore, Mr. Caraway, and Mr. Lampart were deceased, while Mr. Watson and Mr. Booth were old and not in good health.

ADB Views Membership of Ex-Soviet Republics

OW1504115692 Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GMT 15 Apr 92

[Text] Tokyo, April 15 KYODO—The Asian Development Bank (ADB) will positively consider membership for six Central Asian former Soviet republics if they show a strong willingness to join, the bank's chief said Wednesday.

But ADB President Kimimasa Tarumizu hinted that Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan would have to quit a European development bank to join the Manila-based ADB.

The former republics have indirectly expressed interest in joining the ADB but have not contacted the bank officially, Tarumizu said in an interview with KYODO News Service.

But he expressed doubts whether the Asian states understand they cannot be members as borrowers of more than one regional development bank at the same time.

The former republics were recently accepted as members of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, of which the former Soviet Union was a member, according to Finance Ministry sources.

The Central Asian states, as well as Russia, are to attend the ADB's annual meeting next month in Hong Kong as observers. Tarumizu indicated Russia would not become a member of the ADB, saying, "as one country, Russia belongs to Europe."

Although the ADB would deal positively with membership requests from the six former republics at the meeting, they might not be approved this year, he said, calling it "desirable" that the 52 current members approve the applications unanimously.

Also, in order to join the ADB, the Central Asian states would have to join the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, said Tarumizu, who was in Tokyo for an environmental and developmental conference of "eminent persons."

Tarumizu hinted the bank may boost its ordinary capital resources from about 23 billion dollars to some 48 billion dollars, although he said the amount and member quotas depend on negotiations.

The bank has just started procedures to increase ordinary capital for 1994 through 1998, he said, calling the matter a top agenda item for the ADB meeting in Hong Kong, starting May 4.

The bank recently completed procedures for a 4.2 billion dollar replenishment of the Asian Development Fund,

its concessional lending window for poorer developing members, such as Bangladesh and Nepal.

Loans from the fund are interest-free, with a repayment period of 35 to 40 years and a nominal service charge of 1 percent.

Tarumizu expressed dissatisfaction with delays in payments to the fund by donor countries, but expressed gratitude toward Canada, which had already paid its quota as a first payment for the fund replenishment.

The ADB president said he will ask each donor nation to expedite payment on a bilateral basis during the annual meeting.

He suggested the bank will start preparing for the next fund replenishment early next year so that concessional lending will not be interrupted.

The fund should be enough to meet increasing demand for ADB loans from Asian countries, he said, suggesting that loans to China and India could be under consideration in the future.

The ADB was established in 1966 to promote development in Asian nations.

Tokyo Appeals to OECD for Five CIS Nations

OW1504115492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1039 GMT 15 Apr 92

[Text] Tokyo, April 15 KYODO—Japan has called on the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to include five former Soviet republics in Central Asia as aid recipients, a top Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

The official said the request was passed to OECD Secretary General Jean-Claude Paye, who visited Japan this week.

Japan has already decided to include the five nations of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan as candidates for Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA).

But the final decision on which nations will become ODA recipients is made by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), a suborganization of the OECD. Japan must get other OECD member nations to agree with its decision, the official said.

Japan will also propose the plan at a DAC meeting scheduled to open next Wednesday in Paris, he said.

The five nations are facing serious economic crisis after the collapse of the former Soviet Union, but they could possibly be neglected by advanced nations currently planning their overall economic assistance, the official said.

Miyazawa To Discuss CIS Aid With Europeans

OW1504151192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1420 GMT 15 Apr 92

[Text] Tokyo, April 15 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa will discuss with French and German leaders ways of extending aid to the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) when he meets them during his five-day visit to France and Germany beginning April 28, government sources said Wednesday.

Financial and economic aid to the CIS will be a central issue at the summit meeting of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrial nations in Munich on July 6-8.

Miyazawa will also ask French President Francois Mitterrand and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl for their understanding of Japan's position on the four Russian-held northern islands off Hokkaido which were occupied by the Soviet Red Army in the closing days of World War II, the sources said.

Japan claims the four islands, which the former Soviet Union and now its successor Russia have held since 1945, as its own territory and has been reluctant to extend full-scale aid until the territorial dispute is resolved.

The sources, however, quoted Miyazawa as saying he will tell the two leaders that Japan will, in principle, make joint financial efforts with Germany and France in order to help the CIS improve its economy.

Earlier this month, Germany and the United States unveiled an 18 billion dollar international fund to be extended to the CIS.

In addition, major industrial countries are planning a 6 billion dollar fund in cooperation with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank to help stabilize the Russian ruble.

On the territorial question, Miyazawa said he will ask France and Germany to cooperate in getting their return to Japan recognized as a common target among the G-7 nations.

Political analysts said Miyazawa wants to achieve a superior negotiating position in his upcoming meeting with Russian President Boris Yeltsin by getting the issue recognized by the G-7 as a common target.

Yeltsin is scheduled to visit Japan in September for talks with Miyazawa on the territorial and other bilateral issues.

North Korea

WPK Secretary Welcomes Japanese Socialists

SK1604103292 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0712 GMT 16 Apr 92

["Welcoming speech" by Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK) Central Committee, at a mass rally to welcome the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) delegation led by Makoto Tanabe, chairman of the JSP Central Executive Committee, held on the morning of 16 April at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang—recorded]

[Text] Respected Chairman Mr. Makoto Tanabe, close JSP friends and social activists, and comrades: Today, amid endless joy and gratitude for upholding the respected and beloved leader as DPRK generalissimo, we hold a rally to welcome close JSP friends who have come to our country to congratulate the 80th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

I first warmly welcome the goodwill visit of the JSP friendship delegation led by the respected Mr. Chairman Makoto Tanabe. [applause]

The JSP delegation led by Mr. Chairman Makoto Tanabe, encompasses 134 members. They gave the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song their personal warm congratulations and greetings wishing him long life on his 80th birthday. [applause]

I am grateful for your wholehearted congratulations and greetings that wish for the longevity of the respected and beloved leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

The birth of the respected and beloved leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song was a great blessing and a great festive event for our nation. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has devoted his all to the cause of building a true society for the people in which the popular masses are the masters of everything and in which everything serves the popular masses for a protracted period of time. This has been the case ever since he set off on the sacred road for gaining the people's and nation's freedom, independence, and prosperity.

The extremely valuable dignity and rewarding, happy life our people enjoy today are unthinkable apart from the continuous strenuous efforts for the people by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Therefore, our people absolutely trust and follow the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song who has given them today's happiness and glory while going through all adversity and hardship as the nation's benevolent father and lodestar. [applause]

The sacred cause for the people pioneered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is vigorously advanced today by the dear leader of our party Comrade Kim Chong-il along the single shining road of victory. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has strengthened and developed our party into a motherly party serving the people both in name and reality, firmly rallying all the people around the party and the leader in wholehearted unity, and turning the entire country into a large harmonious family.

Our people have learned as a firm conviction through day to day living that the country's endless growth and prosperity and the people's eternal happiness lie in the road of upholding the great leader and the dear comrade leader with loyalty. Our party and the people will uphold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and brilliantly complete the popular mass-centered socialism of our own style with the might of the wholehearted unity of the leader, the party, and the masses under the banner of the chuche idea. [applause]

Achieving peace and security on the Korean peninsula and reunifying the divided country is the firm will of our party and the people and the consistent aspiration of the world's peace-loving people.

Thanks to the consistent and sincere efforts of our party and people, momentous progress has been made in achieving the peace and reunification of our country.

Recently, the Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Cooperation and Exchanges between the North and the South of our country and the Declaration on Denuclearizing the Korean peninsula were adopted and have come into effect. They are good and show a bright prospect for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

To remove the nuclear threat in Asia, the nuclear weapons issue concerning the Korean peninsula should be impartially settled. The countries in Asia, including our neighbors, should be nuclear-free.

Under the circumstances wherein the South Korean authorities and the United States declared the absence of nuclear weapons in South Korea, and the United States decided to stop Team Spirit military exercises this year, high-level talks were held between the DPRK and United States. In addition, we concluded the nuclear safeguards accord with the International Atomic Nuclear Energy. We deliberated and endorsed [sungin] the nuclear safeguards accord at the 3d session of the 9th Supreme People's Assembly held on 9 April.

Some countries concerned, including the United States, should sincerely abide by the international duty required by the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Under the circumstances in which the different ideas and systems of the North and the South exist on the Korean peninsula, the peaceful reunification of our country should be achieved by means of a confederation based on one nation, one state, two systems, and two governments. There cannot be any alternative to the confederation.

As in the past, we will make every effort to reunify without fail the fatherland in the 1990's by means of an aboveboard confederation on the principle of one side not conquering the other side and not being conquered by the other side. [applause]

Comrades and friends!

Since the first day of the JSP's establishment, the JSP has put forward as its important policy the defense and realization of the democratic right and right of existence of the ordinary Japanese working people. The JSP has made positive efforts to realize this policy.

According to Japan's three principles of [word indistinct], positive neutrality, and nonalignment, the JSP has vigorously promoted the movement against nuclear weapons, against war, peace, as well as arms reduction. Thanks to such just actions, the Japanese people's support and confidence in the JSP has become firmer than ever before. Your party's social and political influential power have been further strengthened. [applause]

Our party has attached great importance to the friendship and cooperation with the JSP. Our party has waged struggle hand in hand with the JSP for the common cause of peace and security of Asia and the rest of the world for a long time.

In the past days, our two parties have accepted joint statements and agreements for friendship, cooperation, and peace, on several occasions. In March 1981, our two parties announced a joint declaration on establishing a nuclear-free and peace zone in the Northeastern district and have made steady efforts to realize it.

It is the common aspiration and desire of the Korean and Japanese people to develop relations between Korea and Japan, which are near but far at the same time, to become close, close neighborly friendly relations [kakkapkodo kakkaun sollin uho kwangyero].

Improving Korean and Japanese relations, which conforms with the people's interests, was initiated by the farsighted Japanese figures including Chairman Mr. Makoto Tanabe. [applause]

Improving Korean and Japanese relations neither can (?come about) by someone's impatience [chogupsong] nor is it a matter of one side benefiting the other.

Therefore, normalization of Korean and Japanese relations can only make progress when the two countries make sincere joint efforts in conformity with the people's aspirations and desire adhering to an independent stand.

We will attempt to improve the relations between Korea and Japan, based on the spirit of the historical joint declaration of September of 1990 by the three parties—the Workers Party of Korea, Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, and the JSP.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my deep thanks to the JSP and you, the JSP members, for giving support to and showing solidarity with our party and people in their struggle for peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula and for making active efforts for the normalization of Korea-Japan relations. [applause]

Based on the ideals of independence, peace, and friendship, our party, as it has in the past, will continue to develop even closer friendship and cooperation with the JSP and make active efforts for the durable peace and security in Asia and the world.

South Korea

DLP Faction To Pick Candidate 17 Apr

SK1604023092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0140 GMT 16 Apr 92

[Text] Seoul, April 16 (YONHAP)—Seven leaders of the anti-Kim Yong-sam faction in the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) decided to meet Friday to exert their last-ditch efforts to pick a single candidate to oppose Kim for the party nomination for president.

The so-called seven-man committee of the Democratic Justice Party faction of the DLP made the decision Wednesday, after agreeing in principle to select their candidate "without fail" at Friday's meeting, a spokesman said.

However, both Co-chairman Pak Tae-chun, leader of the faction, and Rep. Yi Chong-chan each insisted that the committee name him over the other, leaving the prospects for a possible compromise at Friday's meeting in the dark.

At Wednesday's gathering, held at a downtown Seoul hotel, Pak reportedly demanded that the committee unanimously uphold him as their candidate while Yi stuck to his position that the six others rally behind him as a "new type of leader" who could answer the wishes of the people as made evident in the outcome of the March 24 parliamentary elections, the sources said.

The five other committee members are Reps. Yi Hantong, Sim Myong-po, Pak Chun-pyong and Pak Chol-on, in addition to rep-elect Yang Chang-sik.

Spokesman Rep. Choe Chae-u, who attended the meeting, said the participants agreed that they will do their best to support the man, once he is selected by the committee, to win the nomination of the party at the May 19 national convention and the presidential election in December.

To iron out a compromise among the unyielding presidential aspirants, they have also agreed that their candidate should not run for president in the 15th presidential election (in 1997), nor should he hold any party post if he is elected. They decided that the candidate will devote

himself only to two tasks, winning the party nomination and winning the presidential election, Choe said.

Accordingly, Pak Tae-chun, Yi Chong-chan and Yi Han-tong will hold separate talks among themselves to work out their differences. But their meetings are expected to be rough as each one has shown no flexibility on their resolve to be a candidate for the nomination so far, the sources said.

Meanwhile, President No tae-u, who is also president of the party, will meet with Kim Yong-sam at Chongwadae Thursday to exchange views on problems related to the party's nomination for president.

At the meeting, Kim may point out that any factional friction within the party at a time when the nation faces economic difficulties would be extremely counterproductive and ask No to show a resolute hand in exercising leadership in party affairs, sources said.

Kim will also ask the president to make his position clear as to whom he will back for the nomination since factional strife will be heightened if Pak Tae-chun is selected to oppose him in open balloting at the national convention.

Kim's supporters, in the meantime, plan to launch a committee to name the executive chairman as their choice for the nomination and start working to persuade the undecided into their camp.

Specifically, the committee, to be led by former secretary general of the party Kim Yun-hwan and Rep. Kim Chong-ho, hopes to get at least 120, or half, of the 237 heads of district chapters, the sources said.

DLP To Chose Nominee, Party Head Separately

SK1604055192 Seoul YONHAP in English
0518 GMT 16 Apr 92

[Text] seoul, April 16 (YONHAP)—Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) Secretary General Yi Chun-ku said Thursday that the ruling party would choose its presidential candidate and its party president separately.

Yi told reporters, however, the DLP was still studying whether to elect the party president at the national convention, which is scheduled to be convened May 19 to select the party's candidate for the December presidential election.

Yi was apparently clarifying whether the party's nominee for president would also assume the post of party president.

Seven leaders of the anti-Kim Yong-sam faction, trying to name a single candidate to oppose Kim, decided that their candidate would not be allowed to run for president in 1997 or to hold any party post.

Yi Chun-ku said candidates for the party nomination for president would be allowed to make speeches in and out of the national convention and to distribute public relations materials.

Yi said that although all candidates for the party nomination would be exemplary, the party nevertheless planned to send its election management officials to watch each candidate for possible abuse of the election law during their campaigns.

Cabinet, DLP Discuss Price, Wage Policy

SK1404121492 Seoul YONHAP in English
0604 GMT 14 Apr 92

[Text] Seoul, April 14 (YONHAP)—Cabinet ministers and ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) leaders met at DLP headquarters Tuesday to discuss coordination of government policy on prices, support for small businesses and wage negotiations.

The meeting was presided over by DLP Executive Chairman Kim Yong-sam and Prime Minister Chong Won-sik.

In a report, Deputy Prime Minister and Economic Planning Minister Choe Kak-kyu said the government would not submit a supplementary budget unless there were a natural disaster or other unavoidable circumstances.

Choe indicated that increases in railway and taxi fares and in postal, tapwater and sewage charges were unavoidable because they had been frozen for many years.

He was quick to add, however, these increases would be spread out over a year and in stages and held to the smallest scale to minimize the impact on consumers.

On the government's efforts to stabilize the stock market, Finance Minister Yi Yong-man said his ministry was listening to the opinions of various market analysts but, in any event, a flow of some 800 million U.S. dollars from abroad in recent days would help stabilize the market.

As for cash-strapped small- and medium-sized businesses, Yi said the government would give them financial support as much as possible. He did not elaborate.

The party leaders, meanwhile, asked the government to try and maintain price increases at an annual rate of 9 percent and reduce its nonessential spending. They also urged the ministers to help put a brake on falling stock prices and support small businesses.

Labor Minister Choe Pyong-yol said the government would encourage companies to keep wage increases below the 5-percent level. Those that could not follow the government wage guideline would be subject to tougher screening for loans and government projects, he said.

Nuclear Issue Slows Inter-Korean Trade

SK1604011192 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Apr 92 p 8

[Text] Inter-Korean merchandise trade and businessmen exchanges are losing steam these days in connection with the North Korea nuclear issue.

According to statistics from the Trade-Industry Ministry, the government approved seven contracts between southern and northern businessmen last month.

The comparative contacts permitted were seven in February and 32 in January.

The atmosphere of inter-Korean economic cooperation peaked in January when Daewoo Group Chairman Kim U-chung made an official visit to North Korea.

Since then, the atmosphere has been rapidly cooling because of North Korea's attitude toward International Atomic Energy Agency inspection of its nuclear facilities.

Reflecting the current tone in economic and trade exchanges between Seoul and Pyongyang, inter-Korean merchandise trade has been markedly decreasing as well.

Specifically, shipments of southern products to North Korea in the first quarter of this year amounted to $6.416 million, down as much as 41 percent from the corresponding period of last year.

The inflow of northern goods into the South rose only 21 percent to $41.921 million.

As a result, inter-Korean merchandise trade in the January-March period increased a mere 6 percent over a year ago to $48.337 million, the lowest quarterly rise since 1988 when the government permitted business concerns to trade with North Korea without restrictions.

In March alone, southern products worth $1.467 million were shipped to the North on five occasions, while northern goods worth $22.085 million were brought into the South on 43 occasions.

* Anti-Kim Il-song Front Leader Interviewed

922C0118A Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 25 Feb 92 p 2

[Interview with Pak Kap-tong, standing chairman of the "Anti-Kim Il-song National Salvation Front, by reporter Chang Pyong-su"]

[Text] YONHAP TONGSIN, Tokyo—"It was out of genuine patriotism that we took part in the founding of the DPRK. But, unable any longer to sit back and do nothing about the miserable plight of our North Korean fellow countrymen suffering from hunger and massacre and the heinous atrocities being committed by Kim Il-song and his son, we are now swinging into action to liquidate the dynastic establishment of Kim Il-song and his son and to open and reform the DPRK."

With this proclamation, former high-ranking North Korean officials who are now living in the Soviet Union, Japan, China, and other countries as exiles inaugurated the "National Salvation Front for the Democratic Reunification of Korea [NSFDRK] in Moscow on 19 January. Pak Kap-tong (73, a native of Sanchong, South Kyongsang Province), who was elected as standing chairman of the front, granted an interview on 24 January to describe in detail how the NSFDRK came to be organized and discuss the direction of its future activities.

Pak, who runs a publishing house in Tokyo, crossed over to North shortly after the recapture of Seoul on 28 September while active as an underground leader of the South Korean Worker's Party along with Kim Sam-ryong and Yi Chu-ha after liberation. He fled North Korean in 1957 to seek asylum in Japan via China.

The following is a summary of the questions and answers exchanged at the 24 January interview:

[Chang] "What was the background against which the National Salvation Front was organized?"

[Pak] "As is pointed out in the inaugural proclamation, Kim Il-song of North Korea started the Korean war by fooling us, the original members who took part in the founding of the DPRK in September 1948. Feeling that we should no longer sit back and do nothing about the miserable plight of our North Korean fellow countrymen suffering from hunger and massacres and the attrocities being committed by Kim Il-song and his son, we organized the NSFDRK."

[Chang] "When and where did you organize it?"

[Pak] "On 28 and 29 January we held an inaugural meeting in Moscow at the home of one of the inaugural members of the National Salvation Front, during which a proclamation was adopted. The meeting was attended by 18 persons (four women included). Yi Sang-cho was one of them. Many came from Tashkent, Petersburg, Alma-Ata, and other places.

"In regard to other participants from China, Japan, and the United States, before obtaining their consent, contacts were made with them through various channels on the basis of a prior recommendation in order to explain the purport of the inaugural meeting. "At the end of the discussion, the participants decided to have one regional chairman each in the CIS, China, and Japan. I was selected as standing chairman at the suggestion that I was best fitted for the post, considering the favorable circumstances I am in for my activity."

[Chang] "How do you plan to unfold the movement against the Kim Il-song regime in the future?"

[Pak] "Our original idea was to set up a "Provisional Reformist DPRK government in Moscow." During the

debate at the two-day Moscow meeting, many aired the view that if a provisional government was to be set up, we would draw the same criticism of "hastiness" as the communist party did from the right-wing forces when it proclaimed the founding of the Korean People's Republic in South Korea shortly after the liberation.

"For this reason, we agreed to organize a National Salvation Front as a preliminary step, and move on to expand the organization in the future. We mapped out a multistage strategy for this purpose. It is too early to disclose its substance, however. One thing is clear, however, that the proclamation calls for the stepping down of Kim Il-song and his son rather than their overthrow, we will wage our struggle by peaceful means."

[Chang] "What kind of activity will immediately follow up the inauguration?"

[Pak] "First, we will publish an official journal in Korean, Russian, English, and Chinese. In particular, we plan to print about 1,000 copies of the Korean-language journal for distribution to all North Korean leading personages, including the military leaders, as well as Kim Il-song and his son, on a continuing basis. By keeping them abreast with the changing circumstances surrounding the Korean peninsula and with the falsity of the Kim Il-song establishment, we will expand the anti-Kim Il-song movement.

"We have already prepared the list of North Koreans to whom our journal will be distributed. The reason we marked leading North Koreans as our main target is that we believe that they are the ones who are brainwashed most, and accordingly, the first ones to be worked on.

"Under another plan, we will invite NSFDRK members to Japan two to three persons at a time so that they may hold lecture meetings in a propaganda campaign directed at fellow Koreans in Japan who are still misled by Kim Il-song."

[Chang] "Who are the members of the National Salvation Front? What influence will they exert?"

[Pak] "In a word, they are terrific people. The number of former KPA generals alone exceeds 10. Most of them played a key role in the founding of the Korean People's Army [KPA]. To all intents and purposes, they are the mentors of those who currently hold the key posts in the North Korean military. Therefore, it is expected that when unrest breaks out in the North Korean military, they will have a major role to play."

[Chang] "What was the atmosphere of the inaugural meeting?"

[Pak] "Most of the participants were agreed that in the near future there will be a political coup in North Korea. We do not want to see what happened in Romania recur in North Korea. But, in my personal opinion, there is a 60 percent chance of such a recurrence.

"As a reason for the inevitability of a coup, we may point out the fact that Kim Chong-il, with no military background whatsoever, has been named as supreme military commander. His appointment as supreme military commander is in violation of the party by-laws.

"The depth of the fraudulent nature of the North Korean regime is manifested in the fact that when Yu Song-chol and company visited North Korea last year at Kim Il-song's invitation, Kim's secretary asked them to sign a note to the effect that the Korean war was touched off by an invasion from the South."

"Yu Song-chol, who was the chief of staff for operation of the KPA Supreme Command during the Korean war, flatly refused to sign. But, three in his group who consented to sign were promoted by one step in their retired posts.

"Yu also said that he got angry when he found that his name as chief of staff for operation was missing in North Korea's history book, and a phoney name was put in place of his name."

Government Considering Resuming Loans to Russia

SK1604013492 Seoul YONHAP in English
0044 GMT 16 Apr 92

[Text] Seoul, April 16 (YONHAP)—The government will consider resuming the delivery of loans to Russia as Moscow has expressed willingness to guarantee their repayment, Finance Ministry officials said Thursday.

Russian Deputy Prime Minister Aleksandr Shokhin had conveyed, through Korean Ambassador to Russia Hong Sun-yong, his government's intention to guarantee repayment of not only future loans but loans already extended to Moscow, if Korea releases 75 percent of the remaining amount of loans promised.

Korea promised the Soviet Union 3 billion U.S. dollars in loans—1 billion dollars of bank loans, 1.5 billion dollars of tied loans for consumer goods and 500 million dollars in deferred-payment plant exports.

Cash loans totaling 1 billion dollars were released on two occasions and the government has authorized 473 million dollars in tied loans for consumer exports.

The government has notified Moscow it will consider resumption of the loans upon receiving written guarantees from the Russian Government and the Russian Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs.

The officials said their Ministry would, after consultations with other ministries concerned, free 75 percent of the remaining 1.52 billion-dollar loan to Russia upon receiving the guarantees. The date of resumption would be decided after full study, they added.

As for the final 25 percent, the officials said delivery would be difficult unless all members of the Commonwealth of Independent States made a joint promise for repayment.

Government Recognizes Slovenia, Croatia

SK1504024092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0225 GMT 15 Apr 92

[Text] Seoul, April 15 (YONHAP)—South Korea recognized Slovenia and Croatia, two breakaway Yugoslavian Republics, as sovereign and independent states Wednesday.

Establishment of diplomatic relations would be considered at a later date, the Foreign Ministry said.

It said the decision was to correspond with endeavors by the leaders of Yugoslavia to end the civil war, the deployment of United Nations peace keeping forces and persistent arbitration efforts by the European Community.

Recognition of other former Yugolslavian Republics will be decided depending on how the situation develops, it said.

Libyan Sanctions Feared as New 'Western Crusade'

SK1604010492 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Apr 92 p 6

[Editorial: "Libya-West Confrontation"]

[Text] Libya and the Western powers have entered a crucial state of confrontation, as Tripoli has failed to comply with the March 31 ultimatum served it by the United Nations Security Council demanding the extradition by April 15 of the alleged bombers of Pan Am Flight 103. On that date the United States, Britain and France immediately began enforcing the sanctions against Libya set out in the council resolution.

The belated Libyan proposal to send the two suspects to Malta has been turned down by the Western powers, as an unacceptable ploy to avoid the U.N. sanctions. The Libyan offer followed the ruling of the International Court of Justice rejecting Libya's request for a restraining order against the U.S. and Britain.

Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi made a preemptive gesture against the impending sanctions with the country's self-isolation, cutting communications with the outside world for 24 hours ostensibly to mourn citizens killed in the U.S. air raid in 1986, a defiant development following Libyan citizens' violent protests against Western embassies in Tripoli.

The sanctions calling for the severance of air links with Libya, the halt to arms transfers and the reduction of Libyan missions abroad are rather symbolic and fall short of causing great inconvenience to the Libyan people. But Qadhdhafi's prolonged refusal of the council request could invite stronger sanctions including a trade and oil embargo.

There is little possibility of the West backing down from its demand for the extradition of the bombing suspects, in conformity with the international effort to fight terrorism. Especially for U.S. President George Bush, the case is a hot potato affecting his reelection.

On the other hand, Qadhdhafi has few means to reverse the prevailing situation that seems to have passed the point of no return. An abrupt change of his hardline course could trigger an internal backlash, particularly from the intelligence agency that allegedly masterminded the bombing attack.

However, the United States and the other Western powers, if they contemplate military action, need to have a number of reasons to justify it, as in case of the Gulf War. And a considerable restraining effect could be exercised by non-aligned or Arab nations as well as the middle-of-the-roaders including China.

It seems that the start of another Western crusade against a defiant Islamic state is in the offing. Mutual patience and new efforts are needed to resolve the dispute before the situation goes from bad to worse by not only the parties directly concerned but also other countries like Korea that have a considerable economic stake in the Arabic nation.

Concern About Impact of Sanctions

SK1604010592 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Apr 92 p 6

[Editorial: "U.N. Sanctions on Libya"]

[Text] Once adversaries are driven to confrontation, pain and passion tempt them to expand their aims. This may be the case with the current Libyan crisis. As the United Nations Security Council slapped an international embargo on civilian flights to and from Libya as well as a total embargo on arms sales yesterday, Libya reportedly closed all telephone, telegraph and postal communications with the outside world, while angry mobs roamed the streets of tripoli chanting anti-Western slogans.

Fearing the principle of sanctions being used as a model to force change on the international scene, Arab leaders attempted to stave off the embargo in hectic eleventh-hour mediations, but without success. Armed with a fresh ruling from the World court, the United States and its allies seem determined to get their hands on the agents implicated in the bombing of a Pan Am flight over Scotland in 1988 and a French airliner over West Africa in 1989.

What is most hoped for at this juncture is that all parties involved in the confrontation exercise maximum restraint to prevent the situation from flaring into open conflict. The impact of a conflict in this region would be

beyond description, economically and otherwise, not to mention the danger of undermining the prevailing detente.

There are compelling reasons for the United States and its allies to take stern measures against international terrorism, which cannot be justified under any circumstances. But, while focusing their maneuver on violations of international norms by the Libyan government, they should take special care that their target does not become the Libyan people or the resources they need in the course of daily life. While international terrorism should not be allowed to go unpunished, the Libyan people should not be punished.

It is inevitable for Korea to follow the U.N. Security Council resolution in implementing the sanctions. Yet, South Korea is in a unique position; it has a huge stake in Libya. Five Korean firms are now undertaking 34 projects worth about $11.5 billion. As many as 4,086 Korean workers and their dependents and 9,487 third-country laborers, plus more than 5,000 pieces of equipment, are engaged in construction projects in that country.

The impact of the Libyan crisis on Korea is of paramount importance to us. The United states and its allies are urged to think twice before resorting to more drastic measures. Any rash action either by the Western allies or Libya and its Arab neighbors is bound to increase the possibility of plunging the current crisis into a deeper abyss. Meanwhile, our government and people should be wise and judicious enough to avoid or minimize the damage of the current Libyan confrontation.

Factory Begins Production of Solar Cells

SK1104044392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0239 GMT 11 Apr 92

[Text] Seoul, April 11 (YONHAP)—A factory with an annual production capacity of 70 kilowatts of solar cells began production in Kumi, North Kyongsang Province, in early April in the first commercial operation of its kind in Korea.

The Korea Energy Management Corp. financed the firm, Siltron Inc., which began research and development in 1989.

Siltron is to expand production to 300 kilowatts of solar cells by the end of the year.

The country can save 1 billion won a year by using locally made solar cells to generate electricity at 3,000 places, a spokesman for the Energy and Resources Ministry said Saturday.

* Industry 'Bridled' by Government Controls

922C0133A Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 23 Mar 92 p 27

[Article by reporter So In-kyong: "Bridled Business Operation—Peculiarity of ROK Enterprises"]

[Text] [Editor's note] Our business enterprises are rocking. It is of urgent necessity for them to make a radical inside change as well as a sweeping change in their operational structures, in order to cope with the ever intensifying competition in the world marketplace. Yet, they are still encumbered by the political and social bridles. Below we will try to determine where our businesses lie by examining the peculiarities of ROK enterprises and the desirable direction for their development on the basis of typical ROK enterprises and in comparison with American and Japanese business models. [end editr's note]

ROK Businesses—what would they look like when stripped naked?

At a time when it is most urgent to breathe life into our businesses in order to restructure our economy, the political and social bridle on them remains still intact.

The government still wants to have business under its thumb as in the past while society, with its lingering prejudice against business, still continues to make many demands of them which have nothing to do with their operation.

The recent conflict which developed between the government and some business groups nakedly exposes the workings of the ugly political and economic mechanisms which come into play when the cozy relationship between government and business reaches a breaking point.

The government appears to be exercising self-restraint in fear of the enormous side effects on the national economy. But this incident confirms that when the logic of business and politics come into conflict with each other, the government, if it so desires, can exercise an unlimited power to control enterprises.

At the same time, it shows that some people watching this conflict between government and business tend to confuse business owners with their businesses, and that this confusion is a main factor which causes chaos in the government's entrepreneurial policy and the operations of enterprises.

The political logic in favor of unbridled control over enterprises is deeply rooted. In the course of economic development, while enterprises tried hard to curry favor with the government in order to receive allocations of vested interests and import permits, and various other privileges such as special credits and contracts for large-scale public projects, the government naturally held enterprises under its thumb.

Even while the economy is in the process of shifting from one under government initiatives to a private-initiated economy, the government is sticking to its old convention. With privileges shrinking, the government has been manipulating the business world with its rights to control finances, adjust business categories, and allocate funds for policy-based projects.

When there is friction, it is bound to end in victory for the government. The government can let enterprises die or live through its financial authority, such as controls over their credit, increased capitalization, and domestic and overseas bond issues. It can audit any enterprise to expose its shady deals and charge it with illegality.

Thus, in many cases the government's influence, directly or indirectly, has been responsible for the rise and fall of businesses. Depending on the closeness of the relationship with the government, some firms were able to tide over their difficulties with the help of government financial relief measures, while others had to disappear from the business world for making but one mistake.

After all, the government's desire to hold a tight grip on businesses gives rise to a mechanism by which a cozy relationship is formed between government and business, eventually leading to illegal acts on the part of enterprises and political corruption on the part of the government. This dampens the enthusiasm of enterprises and prevents the emergence of creative, enthusiastic, and able businessmen.

In addition to politics, various social pressures also limit the latitude of activity for businesses.

These days businesses assume really diverse functions. They have to pay attention to many aspects of activity, such as assistance to the unfortunate, relief work for flood victims, support for the disabled in their self-help efforts, support for cultural events, and, more recently, even contributions to college development funds.

These expenses are like quasi taxes because they must be paid punctually just like taxes. According to a survey by the Federation of Korean Industries, the quasi tax outlays of enterprises reach between 0.7 and 1 percent of their gross sales. These figures dwarf the research and development expenses of the average enterprise.

We do not know when it started, but for a long time our citizens have considered this practice to be quite natural while, at the same time, demanding increasingly great benefits from enterprises .

But it is not in the nature of things that enterprises should be obligated to shoulder such burden. Needless to say, any contribution made by a businessman as an individual out of his own pocket is a different matter. The intrinsic duty of the enterprise is to maximize the production of value added and reproduce it on an enlarged scale. It is the government's job to funnel part of the profits from production back into society and distribute them equally.

In our society, however, enterprises are forced to take upon themselves the direct role of giving back their profits to society and thus to shoulder an additional burden of playing the government's and public organizations' role in addition to their intrinsic duties.

The demands of society are not limited to the semi-formal, quasi tax burden. Academic, art, and service organizations; schools and students; and administration agencies at all levels and even individuals ask for financial assistance for their activities. In some quarters, people look upon enterprises as makers of easy money.

Of course, there is nothing wrong with an enterprise giving back part of its profits to society when it can afford to do so. But it is a fact that the majority of enterprises are even short of money to invest in areas, such as research and development, which are absolutely necessary to strengthen their competitiveness. Any increase in society's demand for financial assistance from enterprises will result in an increase in the cost of manufacture and a corresponding diminution of competitiveness abroad.

The halter which reins in enterprise also exists within the enterprises themselves. The restraint originates with big entrepreneurs.

A one-man operation by the owner may produce good results on a temporary basis. But it is not fit for a durable enterprise.

This was born out by the once famous corporations which have disappeared from the business world. The following are some examples: the Samho chaebol, the Hwasin chaebol, Chungang Industries, and Tongnip Industries in the days of the Liberal Party rule; the Sinjin Motors, Tongmyon Wood, and Koryo Deep Sea Fishing in the days of the Republican Party rule; Korea Heavy Machinery and Shipbuilding Corp, the Kukche Group, and the Myongsong Group in the days of the Fifth Republic; and Taehan Sonju, Pomyang, the Hanbo Group, and Tongyang Precision under the rule of the Sixth Republic.

The common denominator for these enterprises is that they existed for only one generation. It is pointed out that the owners were overconfident of their own ability to the extent of neglecting the training of their would-be successors.

In order for Korean enterprises to accomplish the paramount task of strengthening their competitiveness in the threshold of internationalization, they need to free themselves from the fetters forced upon them internally by themselves and externally by society. Then and only then will they be able to throw all their creativeness and resources into the fulfillment of their business objectives without waste.

Enterprises for their part should cooly reflect upon their past so that they may build their new images as business entities. This is true because a considerable part of the restraint was self-imposed.

It was not until Korean enterprises were exposed completely on the world arena of competition that their peculiar character became a big issue.

When an enterprise started a new business producing a new product, there was a ready market for the product and the company was able to make its way into the export market overseas thanks to its price competitiveness based on low wage levels. In addition, enterprises were also allowed to participate in government-initiated large projects, and thus able to expand the scope of their business.

This Korean style operational character produced good results, though temporarily, in the era of the drive for growth. But, as our economy moved from the period of high growth into the period of stable growth, economic restructuring began; and as trade barriers were raised, the effectiveness of the conventional style of operation began to plummet, signifying that the conventional Korean way had its limits.

Among our business circles, that period is viewed as a period of transition for Korean enterprises on the road to internationalization.

The only way to cope with this change in the environment for business operations is to revamp the business structures and carry out drastic reforms in business operations.

Needless to say, the political and social bridles must be removed so that our business enterprises may free themselves from the conventional way of Korean businesses and establish a new image as business entities.

* Foreign Investment Revitalization Plan Eyed

912C0059 Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 5 Dec 91 p 2

[Article by reporter Ko Kwang-chol: "Weakened Protection of Domestic Business"]

[Text] It is expected that various obstacles that have been hindering foreign investments will soon be removed.

The main theme of the foreign investment revitalization plan announced by the Ministry of Finance on 28 February is to liberalize various businesses that have been banned or given limited access to foreign investments and to simplify the foreign investment procedures. It represents the government intention to actively induce foreign investments.

There are two main reasons in the background of the announcement of the revitalization plan by the finance ministry.

The first one is to indirectly learn advanced technologies of the industrialized nations through their investments. The second is that we have no choice but to yield to the increasing pressure from these nations to open up domestic markets.

Foreign investments have recently been diminishing in the manufacturing sector in general and in high-tech industries in particular. Because of diminishing foreign investments, there is a slippage in the government's plan for the technology import, which is vital for enhancing international competitiveness. This is why the government is initiating the active inducement of foreign investments.

Although the effort to revitalize foreign investments has been initiated by our own needs, it is an inevitable choice in coping with the changing circumstance.

Currently, 12 out of the 522 manufacturing businesses and 157 out of the 411 service sectors are banned or allowed limited access to foreign investments, which have been a source of complaints by foreign nations. These complaints can be developed into trade friction. At a recent business meeting in Washington between Korea and the United States, the United States complained that the environment for foreign investments in Korea is not adequate. The complaint is a pressure to improve the foreign investment environment as soon as possible. Such a pressure could have been one of the major motives of the development of the revitalization plan.

The revitalization plan for foreign investments consists of six major themes.

The first one is to expand the kinds of business that allow unlimited foreign investments. The following businesses are currently not allowed at all or allowed with severe limitation to foreign investments: 12 manufacturing businesses, 157 service businesses, and 37 miscellaneous businesses. Representative businesses banned to foreign investment are electric power generation, general hospital, private institutions for teaching specialized skills, cigarette production, newspaper publication, publishing books, general printing, and publishing periodicals. Businesses that alllow limited foreign investments include trade agencies, general trading, butchery, ginseng food manufacturing, tobacco drying, light printings, and explosives manufacturing. The finance ministry's plan is to increase the ratio of the kinds of businesses that put no restriction on foreign investments to more than 80 percent from the current 79.4 percent. It is facing strong reactions, however, from other government sectors and related industries and a rough road is expected until the plan will be finalized. At present, the electric power generation and trade agencies are almost certain to be fully open to foreign investments but others are still being negotiated among government sectors. Major Japanese trading companies have been persistently demanding the liberalization of the general trading business. The final government decision is to be noted.

The second theme is the alleviation of restrictions to existing foreign investments. There are 45 businesses that the government is currently imposing a limit to the share of foreign investments, including inshore fishery, mining industry, frozen marine products manufacturing, oil refinery, ship leasing, air transportation, ground transportation, telecommunication and telephones, and the radio and television broadcasting. Among the 45 businesses, the finance ministry will either substantially alleviate or completely remove the restrictions imposed on several items including the oil refinery and ground transportation agentships. Besides, among the 49 businesses for which foreign investments are allowed under the condition of joint ventureship with Korean companies, the ministry will remove the joint-venture condition from several business items, including textile manufacturing.

The third theme is to abolish some of the remaining foreign business permit conditions and restrictions. The finance ministry is planning to abolish 10 restrictions, including the requirement of manufacturing goods through small and medium-size companies, the limitation on fishing rights, the limitation to protect very small-scale businessmen, the limitation associated with the reciprocal relation, and restrictions on retail and wholesale businesses.

Fourth is to simplify the investment procedures. Currently, the foreign investments registration system is applied to businesses that have foreign share of less than 50 percent. Starting from next year, the registration system will be expanded to more businesses that have foreign investments, and will simplify the procedure. The registration system will be applied to 44 related business items that are currently considered to be approved. The exemption of the registration system will be reduced for 161 small and medium-size businesses.

Furthermore, the minimum amount of foreign investments that require evaluation by the foreign investment evaluation committee will be increased from $5 million to $20 million. The paper work will be consolidated and simplified.

Fifth is the improvement of the foreign investment environment. The finance ministry decided to build an industrial complex exclusively for businesses with foreign investments. It will also allow the high-tech service businesses to legally own real estates. In addition, the ministry will partially relax credit management for high-tech businesses and to provide financial support to high-tech businesses by making fund appropriation easier through capital increases.

Sixth is to encourage and support the local self-governing organizations to attract foreign investments to businesses uniquely suited for the locality.

The finance ministry is going to finalize the plan after discussions with other government sectors and to implement it as soon as possible. There are concerns, however, about possible changes during discussions with other government sectors. Some government sectors are skeptical about accomplishing the objective of technology transfer through foreign investments. For instance, the objections to the liberalization of the general hospital business, private institutions for training specialized skills, and publications are so strong that the finance ministry's plan may not be approved as intended. Because of the persistent pressure from the industrialized countries, however, these businesses will eventually be open to foreign investment if they are not opened this time.

Although the foreign investments may increase in high-tech businesses as a result of the current plan, many people are skeptical about its effectiveness in technology transfer when considering the growing protectionism of technologies in industrialized countries.

Many specialists argue that in order to increase foreign investments, the overall economic conditions should be improved. For instance, continuous growth should be guaranteed under stable economic conditions.

Burma

Karens Accuse Government Troops of Atrocities

BK1604003792 Bangkok THE NATION in English 16 Apr 92 p A3

[Text] The Burmese Army has intensified simultaneous attacks on two of the strongest anti-Rangoon ethnic guerrillas in the North and South, causing countless tragedies among innocent civilians.

The two-pronged offensives against the Karen and the Kachin are the largest operations ever by Rangoon in terms of troops and weaponry, and the Burmese Army, following years of failure and high losses, plans to defeat the two forces by this dry season.

In Kachin State, 48 battalions backed by supplies of heavy artillery are deployed across the rugged but resource-abundant terrain, while 30 battalions from 33rd, 66th and 88th divisions are on a mission to attack the Karen headquarters of Manerplaw. And 10 battalions from 44th Division are launching operations against Kawmura, which is the base of the Karen 101st special battalion.

According to Dr Em Martha, spokesman of the Karen National Union (KNU), the Burmese Army has sent 33rd Division to reinforce the two existing ones bringing the total number of ground troops to 20,000 to attack Manerplaw from the West, and the South. The 88th division is undertaking rear guard and supply duties, he said.

He said the battles this year have been the heaviest and all means of offensive operations have been used to support their attacks including air strikes on Manerplaw. Only paratroopers have not been deployed, said Martha, adding that he thinks it is unlikely that Rangoon would apply the method as the Manerplaw area is too close to Thailand. The Burmese Army had earlier used paratroopers against the Burmese Communist Party in Shan State.

He ruled out the possibility of the Burmese assaulting Manerplaw from Thai territory saying that a Thai Army OV-10 plane has been patrolling the border every morning since earlier Burmese intrusions were repulsed.

Rangoon's offensive against Manerplaw is entering its fourth month. Large-scale clashes will continue until the end of May, said Martha. He believes the Burmese Army will not retreat from Hill 4044 or the Sleeping Dog Hill, the Karen's western first defence line which was overrun on March 14.

On the southern first defence line, Rangoon managed to capture three hills forcing the Karen to retreat but heavy fighting still continues in the area, he added.

According to a KNU release, over 700 civilians, who were forced to serve as Burmese Army porters, died during the fighting last month. It added that "three women from Tee-per-khee village were gang-raped by Burmese soldiers of the 108th Light Infantry Regiment on March 22." They were identified as Naw Lah, 40; Naw Gai, 28; and Naw Gay, 12.

Forced relocations and killings also occurred in villages of suspected KNU civilian supporters. The release identified seven villages in Toungoo District as being moved from their home beginning on March 24 to live in dilapidated surroundings without access to water supplies. A similar measure was enforced on two Karen villages in Nyaunglebin District.

The release added that seven women from another village were killed after being gang-raped or beaten.

A separate release from the Kachin Independence Organization (KIO) described similar tragedies in KIO active areas in northern Shan State and cited a series of Rangoon's forced relocations, plunders and burnings of Kachin villages in area controlled by the KIO 4th Brigade.

Army Campaign Against Kachins Discussed

BK1604003992 Bangkok THE NATION in English 16 Apr 92 p A8

[Text] The current onslaught of the Burmese Army against dissident Kachins which began early this month came as no surprise, as Burma's strongest and last ethnic movement in the North has for the past year been monitoring Rangoon's military strategy and and has braced itself to counter the long-expected assault.

The offensive, expected to be the fiercest since the Burmese Army attacked and overran the mountainous Pajau headquarters of the Kachin Independence Organization (KIO) and later the Loije outpost in 1987 is directed against the 3rd Brigade of the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) on the eastern Sino-Burmese border. The KIA is the military wing of the KIO.

According to Rangoon, the Burmese Army clashed with the Kachin forces in 16 skirmishes and 12 major battles since April 3, and 23 Kachin bodies were found. Rangoon on the other hand said it lost 10 soldiers and 15 others were wounded.

The Burmese Army's 38th and 74th regiments are used in the operation and a total of ten battalions are involved with possible reinforcements, according to a senior KIA officer.

Moreover, the KIA also detected at the end of March Chinese convoys assisting the Burmese in transporting arms supplies into Burma. On March 29, three Chinese military trucks carried the arms supplies to the Burmese outpost in Loije, and the next day five more trucks laden with arsenals crossed the border from Wanting to Panghsai and went further to Muse, said the spokesman.

Taking into account 1990 reports of over US$1.2 billion worth of arms purchases from China without subsequent

official denials from both Beijing and Rangoon, the current Chinese logistical support to the Burmese Army is highly possible.

With the peak of the dry season, heavier offensives against the KIA is imminent, now that Burmese military build-ups in terms of troop strength and military ammunitions and hardwares are well in place.

The all out offensive against the Kachins by the Burmese Army has been made possible because of mass defections to Rangoon of other anti-Rangoon armed minorities in northern Burma especially in the adjacent Shan State. This has enabled Rangoon to loosen its tight military concentration in the area and realign and concentrate its forces instead in Kachin State.

The 1989 self-dissolution of the Burma Communist Party (BCP) which had previously established its bases and active areas of operations in eastern and north-eastern Shan State, also facilitated Rangoon to turn its attention on the Kachins. The collapse of the BCP dealt a severe blow to the armed ethnic movement in Burma and lacking an ideological support base, many major ethnic components of the Party and their affiliated ethnic armies decided to make peace with Rangoon.

This allowed the Burmese Army to shift its elite fighting forces from Shan State to other border regions where other armed ethnic dissidents remained very active. So far the Karen in the South and the Kachin in the North remain the two strongest and most militarily threatening to Rangoon.

The Karen guerrillas, because of the current burmese Army offensive at Manerplaw along the Thai-Burma border, happen to be the hardest hit this year. The defeat, if it occurs, in terms of territorial strongholds could mean the demise of major anti-Rangoon prodemocracy movements which have relied on Karen hospitality for shelter and subsistence aid.

Due to the Burmese Army's unsuccessful offensives against these ethnic minorities over the decades, Rangoon recently tried to woo the Kachins and the Karens separately, as it did with the BCP ethnic armies, to enter into peace pacts with the ruling military junta.

The offers, however, were flatly rejected by the two groups, which want peace negotiations between the Burmese junta known as State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) on one side and all active anti-Rangoon opposition on the other.

SLORC also tried to pit its now ethnic allies—the Kokang, the Wa and the Kachin components of the BCP—against the KIA. This proved to be futile because these groups, though they have pledged loyalty to SLORC, still have profound doubt and distrust the majority Burman Rangoon military junta.

Moreover, these ethnic minorities suspect that Rangoon is out to double cross them once they have exhausted their arms and human resources if they turned against the KIA. Many of these groups also owe gratitude to the KIO, which have been supporting them financially in their previous armed struggle aginst Rangoon and in their current existence.

In 1990, a minor clash between Kokang and KIA 4th brigade in northern Shan State was quickly settled with the intervention of two KIO top leaders, General Secretary Zawng Hra and Brig Gen Tu Jai, vice chairman of the Kachin Independence Council, who travelled to Mong Ko to stop the fighting.

The objectives of the Burmese attack early this month on the 3rd Brigade is still unclear though KIO leaders say it is an attempt by Rangoon to cut off the KIO's source of income from jade and teak logs transported through the KIA areas to China.

The KIO also suspects that the Rangoon junta wants to construct a motorised road between Bhamo and Simlun for logistical support and transport of supplies in their assault on Loije. Loije is about 30 kms south of Laiza, which is KIO's largest teak and jade crossborder checkpoint with China.

Only 22 battalions of Burmese Army were stationed across Kachin State before the BCP fall, but the number has lately increased to 48 battalions, according to General Secretary Zawng Hra. Some of the new battalions were deployed from the South and Southwest regions, while the others are from the Northeast.

Rangoon used to "borrow" (Burmese Army terminology) troops from other regional commands for its seasonal offensives against KIA and the Karen. The assaults in the North usually take place in the summer heat of March and continue through the rainy season in May and the bone-chilling winter of October or November.

KIA Chief of Staff Maj Gen Zaw Mai in a recent interview said the military wing had long detected the Burmese military's preparations for major assaults and has braced itself to cope with the situation. According to the KIA chief, nine battalions so far have been placed in Naga Hill along the India-Burma border, on the Kachin western front. This area is the KIA's treasure trove for jade, ruby and gold.

Zaw Mai believes the Burmese offensive is to cut KIO's financial sources. The KIA, which has had difficulties in acquiring arms and ammunitions through China and India, has always financed other ethnic groups with easier accessibility to underground gun-runners in obtaining weaponery to defend their southern and western fronts.

"Jade mines, ruby mines and gold mines are mostly in that (western) part... It (SLORC) wants to control all the mines in order to stop our economic and financial flows," said Zaw Mai.

"Operations in Kachin State always continue even in the rainy season and they (the Burmese Army) hope that

with better arms and food, and better transportation, the KIO will be in difficulty," he added.

The KIA believes the Burmese offensive in Kachin State will intensify within the coming weeks. The Kachin State could witness one of the fiercest fightings since May 1987, when Rangoon with air-raided the KIO-controlled Nahpaw village [as published] and its nearby headquarters of Pajau leading to the fall of the stronghold.

At that time three Burmese aircraft staged swift sorties for two consecutive days to bomb Pajau and with the support of ground troops. The KIA, which was caught off guard, was forced to retreat, according to KIO historian N'Chyaw Tang.

"That attack was aimed to finish up KIA here, to control the area and subsequently cut off KIO's jade business with China," added the historian.

The consequences of the Burmese Army's raid on Pajau not only affected the KIA, but also thousands of innocent civilians who were forced to flee for their safety and are now seeking refuge in China and along the Sino-Burmese border.

Similar strategies of countless air strikes together with ground support are now being used against the Karens at Manerplaw. This could only mean that air operations against the Kachin are a strong possibility.

The KIA cheif of staff, Maj Gen Zaw Mai, however, is confident that the KIO would not be overrun as it controls the vast rugged terrain of Kachinland. To serve as an example, Maj Gen Zaw Mai pointed out that after the 1987 defeat, the KIO established a new Pajau headquarters, about 10 kilometres further north of the old Pajau.

"We are not afraid of such operations. It has always been going on. We have nothing to lose. We have no big buildings. One or two big operations cannot wipe out the KIO in such a vast area. They can't use planes as effectively as in the South because there are a lot of big trees here."

British Embassy Official's Sentence Doubled

BK1604121092 Hong Kong AFP in English 1101 GMT 16 Apr 92

[Text] Bangkok, April 16 (AFP)—The British Embassy in Rangoon is checking out a magazine report that their locally-employed information officer, jailed by a secret military court in 1990, has had her sentence doubled.

According to the Hong Kong-based FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, Nita Yin Yin May recently had her three-year sentence increased to six years.

A British Embassy official contacted by telephone in Rangoon said the embassy knew nothing about the any increase in her sentence, but would investigate.

Nita Yin Yin May was arrested and sentenced in November 1990.

The British Embassy was given no details of the exact charges against the woman, who had been working at the embassy for three years at the time of her arrest.

She is reportedly in good condition and being well treated by prison authorities.

Meanwhile, sources in Rangoon have confirmed that a close confidante and personal secretary to Nobel Peace Prize winner Aung San Suu Kyi has been jailed for 10 years as a possible threat to the state.

Ma Theingi, who has been held in the infamous Insein prison for more than two years since her arrest, was secretly tried by a military tribunal in early March under the country's 1950 Emergency Powers Act.

Twenty other political detainees are reported to have been given similar sentences at the same time. Aung San Suu Kyi is herself under indefinite house arrest.

Smuggling Trawler Seized Near Bangladesh

BK1504024492 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 14 Apr 92

[Text] Our security forces have been discharging their duties on a full-time basis in their respective areas of assignment in order to ensure prevalence of law and order and local peace and traquility and prevention of illegal trade in rice and natural resources in the country.

At 0830 on 13 April members of Maungdaw Police Station sighted a trawler moving toward the country on the other side [Bangladesh] at the mouth of Gawdu-Thawa Creek near Magyigyaung police post in Maungdaw Township in our territory and ordered it to stop for inspection. When the trawler did not stop and proceeded to flee, five warning shots were fired from a rifle. Those aboard the trawler jumped overboard and escaped. The security forces searched the trawler and found 70 baskets [one basket equals about one bushel] of paddy and 23 pyi [one pyi equals 1/16 of a bushel] of rice contained in a gunny bag.

The dimensions of the trawler are 27 feet by six feet; it is equipped with an 18 horsepower Yamaha engine. It was learned that no registration documents for the trawler or the goods aboard were found.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Trade Agreement With SRV Under Review

BK1604060992 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0506 GMT 16 Apr 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 16 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The 14-year-old trade agreement between Malaysia and

Vietnam is being reviewed to better reflect the changing economic and trade requirements of both countries.

Vietnam's senior adviser to the minister of trade and tourism, Dang Van Thang, said the 1978 agreement needed to be amended to reflect the present trade conditions.

"We will be holding discussions soon on the next course of action to be taken," he said.

Thang was speaking on "policy on trade and investment" at the Vietnam '92 seminar here Wednesday.

He said the agreement could be amended to include several new clauses to suit the present economic climate or alternatively both countries could enter into a new trade agreement.

"An agreement on telecommunications and postal services between Malaysia and Vietnam is being considered," he said.

Tax on Imported Fish To Be Raised 500 Percent

BK1404131292 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 14 Apr 92

[Text] The Malaysian Fisheries Development Authority will increase tax on imported fish by 500 percent from tomorrow to protect the local fishing industry. Its chairman Haji Ibrahim Jendol said Malaysian importers frequently brought in low-quality fish from Thailand and this had affected the price of local fish. By increasing the tax, it is hoped that the importers will be dissuaded from bringing in low-quality fish from neighboring countries.

The move was approved by the Cabinet last month and it is in line with the Malaysian Fisheries Development Authority Act, Complexes and Fish Landing Centers 1980 Amendment 1988.

Singapore

U.S. Criticism of Trade Practices 'Inaccurate'

BK1504115792 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 15 Apr 92 p 48

[Text] The Singapore Government has rebutted U.S. criticisms of unfair trading practices here as "misleading and inaccurate".

In a statement—which has been conveyed to the United States Government—the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI) said the U.S. Trade Representative should correct the inaccuracies in its 1992 Trade Estimates Report.

It expressed the hope that the U.S. Government will in future "take a more factual and accurate approach in its reporting on Singapore".

MTI's response, released yesterday, dealt point by point with the issues raised in the U.S. report last week.

—On engineering services, MTI said the Professional Engineers Act 1991 does not discriminate against foreigners although it requires two-thirds of the shareholdings of unlimited liability companies to be owned by engineers and related professionals registered with the Professional Engineers Board.

The U.S. report had said the law forced some U.S. firms to divest majority ownership, and seriously limited the entry of new companies.

—On pharmaceutical tenders, MTI said the Government's use of Section 13 (1) of the Patents Act is not different from the practices of other countries, citing Australia and the UK as also having similar sourcing practices for government hospitals.

MTI added that intellectual property protection for pharmaceutical products here is "not weak (and) pharmaceutical companies do excellent business in Singapore".

Section 13 (1) permits the Government to buy patented products from any source for use in government medical facilities without infringement of the patent.

The U.S. report had said that Singapore had made use of the section in "virtually all" its pharmaceutical tenders "to keep expenditures down".

—On intellectual property protection, MTI said Singapore has facilitated investigations and prosecution of intellectual property offenders "in every way".

It said the attorney-general has not refused any request for a fiat to prosecute software pirates, and the courts last year issued 477 and 162 search warrants respectively under the Trade Marks Act and Copyright Act.

MTI added that no country in the world, including the U.S. has succeeded in wiping out software piracy.

It also said the U.S. report offered no evidence to support its allegation that "blatant infringement of U.S. trademarks persists" here. MTI said there is "no difficulty" for trademark owners to institute legal action to safeguard their interest.

—On insurance, MTI said Singapore has one of the most open markets.

It noted that 44 out of the 60 direct insurers serving a population of less than three million people here, are foreign- owned and they wrote 52 percent of the local insurance business last year.

It would be "imprudent" to admit more direct insurers as "further fragmentation of the market could lead to unhealthy competition".

MTI added that 28 out of the 32 reinsurers here are foreign-owned and said the Monetary Authority of Singapore adopts a policy of liberal market access for reinsurance.

The U.S. report had said there was a "de facto ban" on the issuance of new licences for foreign and local firms seeking access to the Republic's insurance market.

MTI also countered other issues relating to telecommunications, tariffs, legal services and banking, and which were also raised in the previous (1991) report.

Cambodia

Truce Violations, Attempts To Weaken CPP Viewed

BK1504052392 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 2300 GMT 14 Apr 92

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "New Year Brings Hope and New Victory;" date not given]

[Text] This year, our nation's traditional New Year was marked on 13 April 1992 [words indistinct].

Customarily, prior to the New Year day, our Cambodian people, both in urban and rural areas, would prepare money for buying food, cakes, fruits [passage indistinct] long-lasting peace.

This year, joyous new year celebrations proceeded when all Cambodian factions were implementing the Paris peace agreement and the UNTAC [United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia] forces were leading the process of this implementation.

Peace—the (?loftiest objective) wished for by every Cambodian—is close at hand. During the past over 13 years, our Cambodian people had arduously rebuilt everything trampled underfoot and ruined to the ground by the Pol Pot regime, and have been living honorably with democratic freedom and the full right to defend and rebuild the country.

The achievements of our national society made in the past over 13 years through our arduous efforts constitute a firm foundation for us to further build and develop our country, a barrier for blocking the return of the genocidal regime, and a stepping-stone for us to reach out our hands to firmly grasp peace. Should anyone or any political group try to destroy these achievements, danger would certainly return to harm our nation and people.

It is true that we are in the stage of national reconciliation and the process of implementing the peace agreement in order to advance toward holding a free (?election) in 1993. But in reality, we see clearly that the opposition groups have not been sincere in implementing the agreement. Particularly, the Khmer Rouge have kept violating the cease-fire and some other groups are stealthily inciting disunion and distorting facts to cause troubles for our state authorities and are causing chaos and instability in our whole society. Their aim is to sap our authorities' leading and ruling efficiency so that it would be easy for them to stall or foil the implementation of the UN peace agreement.

The only alternative for us is to correctly implement the Paris agreement and effectively cooperate with the UNTAC forces to reach the final goal, that is, peace (?for the current stage). This means that from now to holding the election, only our state authorities and our security forces at all levels are duty-bound to protect the interests and lives of the people and ensure security and public order in our entire society. For the most part, UNTAC should depend on our authorities in carrying out its mission to seek peace for the Cambodian people.

The New Year, the Year of the Monkey, will bring good luck, happiness, well-being, and success to every Cambodian to firmly grasp a genuine peace.

May the New Year bring new ideas and new victories.

May all of the bad luck and ill will to incite quarrels and distort facts vanish.

The old year has passed. May the New Year bring good luck, prosperity, and hope to the Cambodian People's Party, Government of the State of Cambodia, and the entire Cambodian people who are following His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council, who are carrying out the sublime mission to reconcile the nation, to bring peace, truth, and prosperity to his motherland, children, and grandchildren.

Police 'Questioning' of Refugees Causes Concern

BK1604094492 Hong Kong AFP in English 0751 GMT 16 Apr 92

[Text] Phnom Penh, April 16 (AFP)—The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) office here is concerned that Phnom Penh government police are "questioning" refugees returning from Thai border camps about their political affiliation.

"This is something we're not happy about," UNHCR spokesman Iain Guest said late Wednesday.

"The local police at the reception centers appear to be the ones asking the questions," he said, but noted that "no clear pattern" has emerged from the line of questioning.

Here in the capital, district officials are known to keep lists of all residents' political affiliations and activities.

The UNHCR is directing the return of 375,000 refugees from the border camps, where they fled during the last 13 years of civil war. Most are returning to Phnom Penh government-controlled areas in northwest Cambodia, or what was previously enemy territory.

The camps, while supervised by UNHCR, are run by the three resistance factions.

"What we don't want is people to be questioned about their past political activities," Guest said. "We do not want people discriminated against on the basis of their allegiances."

The Supreme National Council (SNC), the body grouping leaders of the four previously warring factions, recently pledged to assure non-discrimination for returning refugees.

The declaration affirms that refugees have "free choice of destination... and will not be subject to persecution, prosecution or discriminatory measures."

"We think it (the questioning) is inconsistent with this SNC pledge," Guest said.

The UNHCR has said that among the refugees' biggest fears is being labeled as belonging to one of the factions and being persecuted for it.

Reaction of the refugees being questioned has been mixed, Guest said.

"Some are totally unconcerned about it," he said, but others were frightened.

U.N. police forces are due to be deployed at sub-district levels to assure the refugees' safety, but only 29 have arrived in the far northwest, Guest said.

So far there have been no security problems, he said.

The UNHCR suspended its repatriations during the week of celebrations for Cambodian New Year, but they are to resume April 21.

Since movements of refugees began on March 30, 2,574 have returned to reception centers in the northwest cities of Battambang and Sisophon, according to UNCHR figures.

Only 625 people remain in the centers, which are meant to be transit points where refugees receive food and supplies to build houses.

"Large numbers of people left the reception centers almost immediately to stay with friends and relatives," Guest said. "This is exactly what we were hoping for."

Already 75 houses are being built at four villages near the reception sites. But other designated villages are not springing up so quickly, partly because well water is sometimes a kilometer (half-mile) walk from the housing site.

The refugees are used to having plenty of trucked-in chlorinated water at their convenience, but they must get used to their new surroundings, Guest said.

"It's something we are very concerned about, (but) we can't go trucking in emergency water indefinitely," he said.

Another 10,000 returnees are due to return before May 23 in the next scheduled mass movement.

"It's still early days, but I'm quite encouraged by the way things have gone," Guest said.

More Reportage on National Assembly Proceedings

Government Changes Discussed

BK1604074692 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1115 GMT 6 Apr 92

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 6—The National Assembly convened Sunday for a two-day session in which changes to the Constitution were adopted, reports AFP. The changes [words indistinct] to the country's press and communications laws. Other changes involve the appointment of new government ministers, according to the session's working agenda.

The Phnom Penh government has recently been trying to change its structure from Communism to one that will allow a multi-party system. Government officials have said that [words indistinct] cadres would be moved from their party posts into positions in government ministries.

The session was scheduled for late March but was postponed, probably because of Prime Minister Hun Sen's trip abroad, diplomats said.

Hun Sen returned Friday from a two-week trip to Tokyo, Washington, and Paris.

Ministerial Appointments Endorsed

BK1604082492 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0411 GMT 6 Apr 92

[Text] Phnom Penh 6 Apr (SPK)—During its extraordinary session held on 5 and 6 April, the National Assembly of the State of Cambodia adopted amendments to the Constitution and a few ministerial appointments proposed by the Council of Ministers.

The National Assembly adopted the creation of a new ministry, the Ministry of Information, headed by Dit Munti. Mr. Hang Chuon, who was responsible for the former Ministry of Information and Culture, now heads the Ministry of Culture.

The National Assembly endorsed the appointments of Mr. Im Chhunlim as minister of education replacing Mr. Yos Son; and Mr. Do Sohan as minister of war invalids and social actions replacing Mr. Koy Buntha.

Further on Heng Samrin Refusal To Resign

BK1604055792 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 8 Apr 92

[Text] Mr. Heng Samrin, president or chairman of the Council of State of the Phnom Penh regime installed by Vietnam, said yesterday that he would not resign as president of the Vietnamese-installed regime although the National Assembly under Mr. Chea Sim has stripped of and given his power to Mr. Chea Sim through an amendment of the Constitution.

During this Monday's election, the National Assembly authorized National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim to take over Heng Samrin's duty.

Mr. Heng Samrin told newsmen at Pochentong Airport that he would maintain his post as president of the Vietnamese-installed regime.

Through the amendment of Article 61 of the Vietnamese-installed regime's Constitution, Mr. Heng Samrin lost his official power as chairman of the Council of State or president of the Vietnamese-installed regime.

During that two-day session, the National Assembly of the Vietnamese-installed regime removed two ministers from their posts and established a new ministerial office within the old cabinet.

Laos

Phoun Sipaseut Receives Australian Ministers

BK1504103192 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0500 GMT 15 Apr 92

[Text] On the afternoon of 14 April, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] received the Australian delegation from the Treasurer Ministry and the Ministry of Industry, Technology, and Commerce, when they paid him a courtesy call.

The delegation, led by John Dawkins, minister of treasury and John Button, minister of industry, technology and commerce, arrived in the capital of Vientiane on the morning of the same day.

The guests and hosts held consultations in a friendly atmosphere. The discussions focussed on bilateral economic ties and cooperation, and the Australian Government assistance to Laos from the past to the present. They assessed the issue and shared the view that steps have been taken and that the situation was improving steadily.

Phoun Sipaseut expressed his deep appreciation for the Australian goodwill visit, which would contribute significantly to the enhancement of ties, friendship, and cooperation of mutual interests.

Also, the Lao deputy prime minister and foreign minister thanked the Australian Government for their continued aid in several sectors, especially economic aid.

On the same occasion, Lao Foreign Trade and Economic Relations Minister Phao Bounnaphon, and a number of ministers and deputy ministers concerned, met and exchanged views with the Australian visitors on the upgrading of trade and tourism cooperation.

During the visit, the Australian delegates visited production bases, various construction projects including the construction of the bridge across the Mekong River, and places of historical and cultural significance in the Vientiane Municipality.

This visit by the Australian delegation was made at the invitation of the Lao foreign minister. The delegation returned home this morning.

President Kaysone Addresses People on New Year

BK1404142592 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0430 GMT 14 Apr 92

[Traditional Lao New Year greeting message given by Lao People's Democratic Republic President Kaysone Phomvihan to Lao people on 14 April 1992—recorded]

[Text] On the occasion of New Year's Day 1992, I would like to convey my cordial regards and best wishes to all my fraternal compatriots of all tribes and strata both at home and abroad, especially to the families of those who have sacrificed their lives for the country, those who have done good deeds for the nation, cadres and state employees, servicemen, policemen, and pensioners.

I wish my fraternal compatriots longevity, prosperity, happiness, good health, and successes in all tasks throughout the new year.

In the past year, our people have joined forces in defending and developing the nation on the direction we have chosen and have had several major successes. Despite serious natural disasters, the national economy has been developed favorably. [Words indistinct] business and services have been expanded extensively. Social negative phenomena have been gradually reduced and eliminated. Praiseworthy is the success of the campaign to go down to the grass roots which are tightly bound to rural development aimed toward achieving the all-round development of the grass roots and well-being of the multiethnic people. These achievements have led to our national stability.

In the other fields, our country has been making relentless endeavors to strengthen the relations of friendship with our close neighbors and all other countries, thus suitably contributing to the task of defending peace, stability, cooperation, and development in this region and the world over.

On this auspicous occasion, I wish to wholeheartedly praise these achievements of our entire party, Armed Forces, and people. I also express my thanks to our friendly countries and international organizations for their support and assistance rendered to the Lao People's Democratic Republic over the past year.

My beloved compatriots, the Songkan festival is a good and unique tradition of our nation. It provides an opportunity for us to appreciate our past achievements. We should take this occasion to review and assess our past behavior and activities so that we can make improvements and corrections. We must make our life

better in this new year. In addition, New Year's Day should also be the day that we convey our affection, friendship, unity, hospitality, gratitude, and best wishes to each other.

With our fine traditions, I believe that the new year 1992 will see unity and solidarity among our Lao people and further promote the spirit of patriotism, diligence, and the right to self-mastery in our country. Everyone must be determined to overcome all difficulties and obstacles and learn from past experiences so that we can march forward together to fulfill our duties and successfully implement the party Central Committee's resolutions and the state's socioeconomic plans for prosperity and well-being, thus foiling all subversive schemes of the hostile forces, and leading our Lao nation to prosperity.

I wish you the best of luck and brilliant victories in the new year.

Philippines

Military To Upgrade Kalayaan Islands Facilities

HK1004032692 Quezon City MALAYA in English 9 Apr 92 p 9

[Text] The Philippines will upgrade facilities in the disputed Kalayaan islands [Philippine occupied islands in the Spratlys], specially an airfield in Pag-asa island, to meet any contingencies that might happen in that area.

Defense Secretary Renato de Villa said Gen. Lisandro Abadia, armed forces chief, has already recommended to Malacanang the need to improve military structures in Kalayaan.

"We are occupying those islands there, and we have to protect our people," he said. He singled out the airfield in Pag-asa which he said has been eroded by sea water.

Although De Villa was careful to say that these actions are being taken in light of poaching activities in the area, such as the case of seven Chinese fishermen who were recently caught in the disputed territory, he indicated the threats include military contingencies.

"We would like to have it (airfield) repaired so that we can get easy access to Pag-asa in terms of our logistics run to the island, as well as in case there is a need to take action in regard to violation of our claims to the area," he said.

He said there is no plan to "drastically increase" manpower in the islands since the Philippine Navy has deployed so-called Seabees in the area. Engineers were also tapped to take care of the islands.

Four People Die in Pre-Election Violence

HK1404023692 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 14 Apr 92 p 6

[By Joey Caburnida]

[Text] Two separate outbreaks of violence in opposite parts of the country left four people dead and raised to 19 the total death toll in the campaign leading to the May 11 elections, police reported yesterday.

A police patrol clashed with the followers of a rival of town mayor Datu Odin Sinsuat in a Maguindanao village, leaving a policeman and two gunmen of Sinsuat's rival dead.

In Malasique, Pangasinan, a reportedly drug-crazed man hacked to death engineer and local council aspirant Pablo Vergara and seriously injured Vergara's wife, Corazon.

Vergara, 46, a candidate for councilor of the Nationalist People's Coalition, was dead on arrival at the Malasique Community Hospital, while his wife Corazon remained at the Villaflor Hospital after sustaining various hack wounds in the body.

Police caught Mario Ferrenia, the reported attacker, still wielding a bolo shortly after the incident. He is now detained and being questioned at the Malasique police station. It is not clear whether the motive for the killing is political or personal.

Budget Secretary Criticizes 'Debt-Oriented' Policy

HK1504122392 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 15 Apr 92

[Text] Budget Secretary Salvador Enriquez has criticized the government's present debt-oriented fiscal policy. In his speech, Enriquez said that the next administration should not continue the current administration's policy. According to Enriquez, the present policy's utmost consideration and emphasis is debt repayment, instead of further growth and development. Enriquez explained that the 180.8 billion Philippine pesos which the government paid for debts could have been used for constructing additional airports, power plants, steel mills or hundreds of kilometers of roads and railroads; and the government would have had 14 billion Philippine pesos in taxes, which it could have used to ease the present power crisis. Enriquez added that the present economy's bad condition is due to this policy, which puts growth as a secondary objective to economic stabilization efforts

Communist Rebels Kill Five Soldiers in Samar

HK1504034792 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 15 Apr 92 p 8

[By Joel J. Jabal—italicized passage published in Tagalog]

[Text] Tacloban—Communist rebels ambushed a military truck in Eastern Samar, killing five soldiers and wounding two others, the military reported yesterday.

A military report said the ambush took place Monday in Quinapondan town, about 56 kilometers cast of Tacloban and about 625 kilometers south of Manila.

The report said about 40 New People's Army [NPA] guerillas robbed a soft drink delivery truck in Quinapondan before setting up an ambush for responding government troops.

Minutes after the robbery, a military truck was sent to the area to pursue the rebels when their vehicle hit a land mine. Immediately after the explosion, the NPA guerillas opened fire using grenade launchers and automatic rifles.

The guerillas killed five soldiers and wounded two others in the brief attack before escaping, the report added.

In Northern Luzon, the military continued pursuit operations Tuesday against rebels who ambushed an Army patrol near a mountain resort.

At least 21 communist guerillas were killed in the day-long battle.

Clarifying an earlier report that 19 soldiers were killed in the Sagada clash, the military yesterday said only 13 soldiers died in the clash.

In Oriental Mindoro, meanwhile, the NPA Lucio de Guzman Command denied a report that they are holding hostage 10 passengers of a missing Philippine Air Force plane which crashed at the Mansalay-San Jose boundary area last Augus.

"*It is not true that the Lucio de Guzman Command is holding hostage passengers of that airplane, and there was no such airplane crash*" the two-page NPA statement said.

The rebels said the story that they are holding captive the ten passengers is "a moro-moro" [comic opera] designed by militarists in the AFP-PNP [Armed Forces of the Philippines-Philippine National Police] to portray the rebels as "outlaws and hoodlums."

The INQUIRER reported last month that the rebels were holding the 10 passengers of the missing plane.

A negotiating panel composed of Red Cross and Church officials as well as relatives of the passengers was formed last month to contact the rebels.

Thailand

DEA 'Blacklist' of Politicians Questioned

BK1604105392 Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN in Thai 5-11 Apr 92 pp 12,13

["Scoop" on "DEA Blacklist and Drug Trafficking along the Northern Thai Border"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] When this article was being written, it was still unclear who would become Thailand's 19th prime minister. The speaker of the House of Representatives had not been elected yet. The two opposing blocs of political parties were adamant on forming the government. Narong Wongwan, prime minister-designate by the five-party alliance of 195 seats, kept saying: "I am ready to be prime minister." This was in spite of the U.S. suspicion over his involvement in the international drug trade and that he was still not able to clear himself of the accusation.

Some people believed Narong Wongwan, who was exposed just one day after he declared his readiness to be premier, might have served as an "interim" prime minister for three to six months before being replaced by Chat Thai Party leader Air Chief Marshal Sombun Rahong. Mr. Sombun would have been nominated by his party on the grounds that Narong Wongwan's leadership discredited the country and was detrimental to its economic and political relations with others. No matter what the scenario, the Narong controversy has dealt a severe blow to the image of Thai politics and Thai politicians. It has been reported that the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, or DEA, has a list of some dozens of Thai politicians involved in the international drug trade.

The question is: Who are those politicians blacklisted by the Americans? According to a report confirmed by many sources, U.S. secret agents in charge of monitoring drug trafficking have already been in the area for quite some time. Thai intelligence and high-level authorities at the National Security Council believed the U.S. would send more secret agents to the Thai-Burmese border, and that they would be more serious this time in order to prove their claims. Without any proof, the U.S. cannot substantiate its claims. But, it is unlikely they would allow such a disgrace to its image as the "world's policeman." To make it evident, the U.S. might soon arrest a drug kingpin just as they had arrested a senior Thai police officer not long ago.

The same source disclosed that businessmen and politicians who have investments along the border, from the west on the Thai-Burmese side up north toward the Golden Triangle and into Laos, are being closely watched by DEA officials. Because the area is known for widespread activities in drug trafficking, these politicians would be closely watched even though they may not be involved.

'Long and Bitter Struggle' for Democracy Expected

BK1604001792 Bangkok THE NATION in English 16 Apr 92 p A8

[Editorial: "Long and Bitter Struggle for Democracy To Come"]

[Text] The first regular meeting of the House of Representatives today promises to be an eventful day. But the more interesting activities will take place outside the meeting.

Gen Suchinda Khraprayun is expected to make a formal appearance when House Speaker Athit Urairat introduces him as the new premier. Perhaps some opposition

MPs will want to ask the House Speaker to clarify how the ex-army chief was nominated for the premiership, and what role he played in the nomination process.

Suchinda will have the dubious distinction of being a premier without a Cabinet in the first House meeting. This may be just what he wants. As the political heavyweights in the five parties backing him are still engrossed in scramblings over Cabinet posts, none of them will risk making any political trouble to embarrass him. But dissent is inevitable when there are only 40 seats to share among more than 60 senior coalition members. Some will get what they didn't want; others will get nothing. And they will continue to be sources of trouble inside their parties as well as inside the Suchinda coalition.

Suchinda will have to contend with the potential troublemakers later. But first he will exert his leadership and get things in the House done the way he and his military supporters want promptly in the first meeting. One of them is to limit the weekly meeting to only one day (every Thursday) so the opposition parties will have less opportunity to hurt him and his administration in the House.

Suchinda's justification will certainly be that this is what the "majority" of MPs wants. The MPs like to have plenty of free time to visit their constituencies. Suchinda too would enjoy meeting his influential friends in the military more than attending House meetings, where few MPs respect him or appreciate his "great sacrifice" in stepping down from the military to take over the premiership.

In order to show Suchinda their contempt, opposition MPs plan to wear black to every House meeting. And Phalang Tham party leader Maj Gen Chamlong Simuang intends to remind Suchinda he is morally unfit to lead the country because he failed to keep his word not to accept the premiership under any circumstances.

In front of Parliament, students and other protesters plan to stage rallies to condemn Suchinda and denounce the military for interfering in civilian politics. We can expect to see "supporters" of Suchinda show up and wave their neatly painted posters and placards. Undoubtedly the state-owned and military-controlled TV networks will feature this show of "popular support" on their news programmes for national consumption tonight.

TV viewers who don't read the newspapers are unaware of the anti-Suchinda activities by the opposition parties and students, or the 10-day-long fast of former NAP [New Aspiration Party] member Chalat Worachat in front of Parliament. Suchinda may have no part in making all the TV networks air one-sided stories in favour of him, but his military supporters certainly do. At least they have subtly requested "cooperation" and all the decision-makers at each TV station are more than willing to oblige for the sake of "national security" and "political stability".

Without TV exposure Chalat's fast will have little public impact. Suchinda has conveniently dismissed Chalat as a maverick politician, an eccentric who enjoys public attention, and a loner going against the "majority will" (the coalition's endorsement of him for the premiership). Suchinda even predicts that Chalat will soon give up when public attention diminishes.

Such an insult will only make Chalat even more determined. He has put his life on the line and continues his fast, started on April 7, to show that he is a man of his word. Chalat has vowed to fast until death if Suchinda is not replaced by someone chosen from the MPs.

Chalat cannot expect to change the heart of those who are corrupted by power and self-delusion. He has made his point over the last 10 days when he survived only on glucose water. He need not induce more suffering on himself to prove something that is already well-understood: that Suchinda's rise to the premiership is undemocratic and immoral.

Chalat may be too weak to think clearly now. It is time his family and his friendship step in and save his life. This is only the beginning of what looks like a long struggle to free parliamentary democracy from the military. The country needs many more people like Chalat to carry the struggle on till the bitter end.

Itsaraphong Appointed Army Commander-in-Chief

BK1604010992 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Apr 92 p 1

[Text] General Itsaraphong Nunphakdi has officially become new Army commander-in-chief and is therefore the most powerful figure in the armed forces.

The former deputy Army commander-in-chief replaces Gen Suchinda Khraprayun who resigned as supreme commander and Army commander-in-chief a week ago to head the government of five coalition parties which is in the process of being formed.

Gen Itsaraphong's promotion came as no surprise as senior Army officers had already congratulated him after Gen Suchinda's resignation from military service.

Appointed to the position of deputy Army commander-in-chief, who is next in line to go up the ladder to the Army top brass post, is Gen Wirot Saingsanit, Army chief of staff and deputy communications minister in the caretaker government of Anan Panyarachun.

Two other Class 5 members of Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy, Lt-Gen Phaibun Hongsinlak, commander of the First Army Region; and Lt-Gen Wichira Suriyakun na Ayutthaya, assistant Army commander-in-chief for logistics, were promoted to assistant Army commander-in-chief and deputy Army chief of staff respectively, in the midyear reshuffle announced yesterday.

Another significant change was the rise of another Nunphakdi family member, Lt-Gen Chainarong, commander of the First Army Corps, as commander of the First Army Region. He is a member of Class II.

Two Class 12 members appointed to key combat posts were Col Aisun Itsaretrangsan and Col Watthanachai Chaimuainwong, who were named commanders of the Second Development Division and First Infantry Division respectively.

The reshuffles also saw Lt-Gen Pramon Phalasin, deputy Army chief of staff, promoted to Army chief of staff while ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Worana Aphichari, deputy supreme commander, changed slots with inspector-general of the armed forces ACM Kun Phimanthip.

The swap of positions between ACM Woranat and ACM Kun was designed to avoid embarrassing the former who used to be Air Force commander-in-chief and the boss of ACM Kaset Rotchananin who is now concurrently supreme commander and Air Force chief.

Both ACM Anan Kalintha, deputy Air Force commander-in-chief, and Gen Chatchom Kanlong, assistant Army commander-in-chief, who were tipped to be included in the Cabinet were transferred to assume inactive posts in the Air Force and Army respectively.

In the Air Force, the shakeup saw a protege of ACM Kaset, ACM Suthep Theparak, Air Force chief of staff, move up the ladder to fill the slot of the deputy Air Force commander-in-chief.

First Quarter Rice Exports Increase 30 Percent

BK1104014192 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Apr 92 p B8

[Text] Thailand's rice exports rose 30 percent in the first quarter of the year, and is expected to grow significantly as several big-lot rice sale agreements with foreign buyers have been concluded.

Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on said rice export in the first three months of this year amounted to 1,461,196 tonnes, compared with 1,066,562 tonnes for the period last year. The annual export growth is expected to surpass the 17 percent increase forecast for rice production this year.

The minister was confident that if the export could be maintained, the domestic price of five percent rice would exceed the government's target price of Bt4,000-4,200 [baht] a tonne.

The export figure was buoyed by major rice orders received for delivery this year. The Russian Federation, for instance, purchased 500,000 tonnes of 15-per-cent medium grade rice from the Thai government for delivery from now to November.

The private sector, on April 9, clinched a deal to supply 200,000 tonnes of 100-per-cent rice to Iran. The rising demand for Thai rice overseas should boost the price of domestic rice, particularly in the second half of the year, he added.

In the past months, the price of 5-percent rice has been stable at Bt4,000 a tonne while fragment rice was priced Bt300-400 a tonne higher because of its better quality than last year's.

Charae Chutharatkul, director-general of the Foreign Trade Department, said the number of importing countries has shrunk over the years. Many traditional rice-importing countries have been able to boost the domestic rice production to meet their national food requirement.

A report on the rice markets, updated regularly, shows that over the past five years, the Philippines and Vietnam, which earlier imported rice, have emerged as significant rice suppliers. Similarly, Indonesia, Bangladesh and India have improved their rice productivity to satisfy the local demand. They have ceased to import from Thailand.

Charae said it is most pressing for the country to maintain existing markets and attract new buyers. Latin America, where rice is not a main diet, should offer an opportunity for Thai exporters, he added. In the long term, the public/private sectors should make efforts to develop this market.

Once the market in these countries developed, the large population base there should be able to absorb a significant quantum of Thai rice, he said.

The department, Charae added, would try to promote the export of prime quality rice because the commodity has high added value and is still in demand overseas.

At present, the department does not foresee need to intervene in the domestic rice market although the prevailing price may be lower than the target price. But Charae said the price is still some Bt200 higher than last year's.

He expected the price to improve once deliveries become due and rice loading begins to be made. Most exporters would empty their warehouses to export at such time and, Charae said, they would have to purchase the rice in the market soon. The scheduled delivery of 100,000 tonnes of 15-percent rice monthly to the Russian Republic will play a role in stabilizing the price.

Vietnam

VNA Notes U.S. Lifting Telecommunications Ban

BK1604064992 Hanoi VNA in English 0631 GMT 16 Apr 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 16—The United States, in another sign of improving relations with Vietnam, said

on Monday it would modify its economic embargo against Vietnam to allow the establishment of telecommunications links.

"Our decision to lift the telecommunications ban is in response to positive steps by Vietnam on POW/MIA issues as well as Vietnam's continued support of the Cambodia peace settlement," State Department Spokeswomen Margaret Tutwiler said in a written statement quoted by REUTERS.

"Our step demonstrates U.S. intent to fulfill our commitments as Vietnam fulfills its commitments. It is in keeping with the established U.S. policy of a step-by-step process of normalization of relations with Vietnam," she said.

She noted that the change in policy will facilitate "humanitarian contact between the American Vietnamese community and their family members still in Vietnam."

Tutwiler said payments to Vietnam will go into blocked accounts pending full lifting of the embargo.

"Over the coming weeks and months, we will consider additional confidence-building steps as Vietnam fully implements the agreements reached" between Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Solomon when they met in Hanoi on March 5, she said. American Telephone and Telegraph Co. [AT&T], the U.S. telecommunications giant, said it was delighted with the State Department decision and pledged to move quickly to provide telephone service to the 700,000 Vietnamese-Americans living in the United States.

"AT&T has actively pressed for this kind of arrangement since 1988, believing that people's ability to communicate with relatives and friends around the world should not be tied to U.S. economic sanctions," the company said in a written statement.

Eighth National Assembly Closes 15 April

BK1504143592 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Apr 92

[Report by station correspondent Kim Cuc on 15 April Hanoi closing of 11th Session of the Eighth National Assembly; portions recorded]

[Text] Dear friends: Today, the 11th Session of the Eighth National Assembly held its last sitting after more than three weeks of work in an atmosphere of democracy, renovation, and high sense of responsibility and urgency.

In the morning, National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao presented a number of issues of the revised Constitution which require further views from the deputies. Next, the National Assembly heard Comrade Vu Mao, member of the Constitutional Draft Amendments Committee, present the full text of the revised Constitution. The deputies voted and adopted the entire text of the 1992 Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam with an absolute majority.

At this afternoon's sitting, after hearing Comrade Duong Xuan An, on behalf of the session Secretariat, read the full text of the revised law on the organization of the National Assembly, the deputies debated and contributed more views. They then voted in favor of the revised law with an absolute majority.

Comrade Ha Quang Du, on behalf of the session Secretariat, read the full text of the revised law on elections of National Assembly deputies. Next, the deputies adopted this revised law with an absolute majority of votes.

Also at this afternoon's sitting, after holding additional debates and contributing adequate views, the National Assembly adopted with an absolute majority of votes a resolution providing a number of important provisions on the implementation of the 1992 Constitution. Next, it adopted with a majority of votes a resolution on additional allocations for the 1992 state budget estimates and on other socioeconomic issues. The National Assembly also adopted with a majority a resolution on the administrative boundaries of provinces and cities under the management of the central government.

Dear friends: The atmosphere in the Ba Dinh Conference Hall at this afternoon's sitting became more animated as a Hanoi people's delegation came to greet the fresnly adopted Constitution and welcome the success of the last session of the Eighth National Assembly.

Amid the resounding drumbeats of a Hanoi city children's band and the deputies' enthusiasm, Professor Pham Khac Quang, chairman of the Hanoi City Fatherland Front Committee, on behalf of the Hanoi people's delegation, read his welcoming speech. He said:

[Begin Pham Khac Quang recording] Dear Comrade Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; dear Comrade Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State; dear Comrade Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the Council of Ministers; dear Comrade Le Quang Dao, chairman of the SRV National Assembly; dear comrade leaders; dear comrade National Assembly deputies:

For many days now, people in the capital city of Hanoi have closely followed the activities of the Eighth National Assembly's 11th Session, which marks a special occasion for the deputies to debate and adopt the draft of the revised Constitution so as to institutionalize the CPV's renovative lines chartered by the sixth party congress and further consolidated and developed by the seventh party congress.

Together with our people throughout the country, residents of the capital of Hanoi have contributed many suggestions to the third draft of the Constitution. The Constitutional Draft Amendments Committee has reviewed these suggestions before selecting them for

inclusion in the fourth draft of the Constitution to be submitted to the National Assembly's session this time. Residents of Hanoi have recognized the seriousness and high sense of responsibility the deputies have displayed in debating each chapter and each article of the draft of the revised Constitution. Today, the text of the revised SRV Constitution has been officially adopted by the National Assembly.

At this session, along with debating and adopting the revised Constitution, the deputies also discussed and adopted a number of important laws and policies. These include the law on the organization of the National Assembly, the law on elections of National Assembly deputies, and other documents.

Together with our people nationwide, we people of all walks of life in Hanoi are very happy to learn about these important decisions. It is our desire and belief that the state and the National Assembly will take prompt measures to ensure satisfactory implementation of these documents.

Dear deputies: Encouraged by the success of this session, people of all walks of life in the capital city of Hanoi pledge their determination to seriously implement all decisions of the National Assembly. As an immediate objective, it is necessary to propagandize and disseminate the contents of the revised Constitution, the law on the organization of the National Assembly, and the law on elections of National Assembly deputies. Steps must be taken to motivate the people to participate in the preparations for the Ninth National Assembly elections to ensure that the elections take place in a democratic atmosphere and in accordance with the law, thus creating conditions for the people to select the right persons to represent them in the nation's supreme organ of power. Efforts must be made to strengthen the all-people solidarity bloc and encourage everyone to devote their physical strength and talents to successfully implementing the various socioeconomic policies and lines set forth by the party, the National Assembly, and the government in the framework of the 1992 plan and the 1991-95 five-year plan. In this way, we all can contribute to making the people rich and the nation powerful, and henceforth show ourselves worthy of being residents of the capital city of the SRV. I would like to wish our comrade deputies good health. Thank you, comrades. [end recording]

On behalf of the National Assembly, Chairman Le Quang Dao thanked Hanoi people of all strata for their sentiments and deep concern for the Eighth National Assembly's 11th Session. At 1700, Chairman Le Quang Dao delivered a speech to close the Eighth National Assembly's 11th Session.

[Begin Le Quang Dao recording] Respected Comrade Do Muoi, general secretary of the party Central Committee; respected Comrade Vo Chi Cong, adviser to the party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; respected Comrade Vo Van Kiet, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and dear deputies:

After three weeks or more of important work, the National Assembly today completed with excellence the agenda of the 11th session, which closes the eighth legislature. At the opening meeting, National Assembly deputies attentively followed and warmly welcomed the important speech of Comrade Do Muoi, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, on the paramount task of amending the 1980 Constitution.

On the basis of the fourth draft presented by Comrade Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the State Council and the Constitutional Amendment Committee, and accepting the people's views, the National Assembly worked scrupulously and carefully debated the preface, each chapter, and each article. At this morning's session, the National Assembly unanimously adopted the entire text of the SRV's 1992 Constitution.

Thoroughly understanding Ho Chi Minh's thought and inheriting and developing the previous constitutions, the 1992 Constitution reflects the will and aspirations of all the people and institutionalizes the platform for national construction in the period of transition to socialism and the strategy of socioeconomic stabilization and development until the year 2,000. It serves as the legal basis for our national construction and defense to advance our country to a new stage of development.

The 1992 Constitution has been promulgated. Our deputies as well our compatriots and combatants nationwide remember with emotion and esteem the respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, the founder of our state, the first democratic people's state in Southeast Asia. Together with our people and National Assembly, he established our country's first constitution.

The Hanoi people's delegation coming today to welcome the National Assembly has brought the enthusiasm of the people of all strata of the capital and nation to this historic event, extending their warmth to our deputies. On this occasion, the National Assembly commends compatriots in all circles, cadres and combatants, and the people nationwide, all echelons, sectors, and mass and social organizations for their many practical and valuable contributions to making the 1992 Constitution a truly intellectual product of all the people.

The National Assembly calls on the people and combatants nationwide to study and firmly grasp the stipulations of the Constitution responsibly as a citizen. They are called to consciously abide by the Constitution, to study and work enthusiastically, accelerate production, to practice thrift, and score new achievements in the implementation of the National Assembly resolutions for the 1992 economic, social, security, and national defense tasks.

Dear deputies: Also at this session, the National Assembly debated and passed resolutions on some points pertaining to the implementation of the 1992

Constitution, the law on organizing the National Assembly, and the law on electing National Assembly deputies. These are important bases on which to initially implement the Constitution, conduct the election of deputies of the new National Assembly, and contribute to the renovation of organization and operations of the people's highest representation.

The National Assembly has passed an estimated addendum to the 1992 state budget and cautioned the Council of Ministers on the need to create more sources of revenue, closely manage these sources, resolutely oppose revenue shortfalls, and to strive to reach and overfulfill the revenue norms of the budget.

The National Assembly resolves to maintain the administrative boundaries of the provinces and cities directly subordinate to the central level. This is to stabilize the administrative situation and to concentrate on implementing the socioeconomic tasks of the country and the localities satisfactorily.

The National Assembly requests the Council of Ministers to carefully consider the impact of an increase in the cost of electricity, and to apply appropriate measures to alleviate changes in production and life.

The National Assembly has concurred with the Council of Ministers' measures to handle the sales of grade one and grade two houses, condominiums, residential quarters and villas to the public in Ho Chi Minh city. The city people's committee is actively implementing these measures and has not scored satisfactory results yet.

The Council of Ministers should actively provide guidance for severely and justly dealing with organizations and individuals who commit violations. They should draw upon their experiences to promptly promulgate a legal document on the unified national management of houses and land in cities, aiming to ensure social justice, protect state assets, and instill confidence into the people.

Dear deputies: The world situation continues to develop in a very complex manner, exacerbating our difficulties while at the same time bringing about new favorable conditions and opportunities.

Implementing the foreign line of the party and state, we will actively and effectively implement the multidirectional foreign activities to improve considerably the relations with neighboring and many other countries in the world, and contribute step by step to creating international conditions favorable for our national construction and defense, thus enhancing the prestige and position of our country in the international arena.

The National Assembly concurs with the Council of Ministers' report on the foreign operations of our state in the recent past, and has highly appraised its important achievements.

Dear deputies: The National Assembly warmly welcomes the Constitutional Amendment Committee and its editorial staff, the Council of Nationalities and standing committees of the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers and all functional sectors for their great efforts in preparing the draft revised Constitution, the bills, reports, and briefings for the consideration and decision of the National Assembly. The deputies worked actively, urgently, and scrupulously with a high sense of responsibility to the people, and contributed positively to the success of the longest session in the entire legislature.

The National Assembly commends all news agencies, the press, and the service forces for their efforts to overcome difficulties and their considerable contributions to securing the session's fine success. After this session, our National Assembly deputies must work to introduce the Constitution and the two newly passed laws to all sectors, echelons, and people of all strata. Together with the administration and the Fatherland Front committee at all levels, and the mass and social organizations, they will mobilize compatriots and combatants countrywide to scrupulously observe the Constitution and laws, restore order and discipline, strengthen the socialist legal system, satisfactorily organize the coming election of National Assembly deputies, and ensure democracy in conformity with law for voters to elect their trustworthy representatives in the Ninth National Assembly in a clear-sighted manner.

The National Assembly is convinced that with the endeavor of all the people, we will accomplish new progress to victoriously implement the 1992 socioeconomic objectives, and gradually bring the seventh party congress resolution to life in our country.

In ending the last session of the Eighth National Assembly, I warmly welcome all deputies for having contributed your energy and thoughts to the operations of the National Assembly over the past five years, fulfilling the tasks assigned by the people. I cordially wish you all plenty of health and new successes in your positions.

I declare the Eighth National Assembly's 11th Session closed. [end recording]

Constitution 'Unanimously Adopted'

BK1504112992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 15 Apr 92

[Text] The 11th Session of the Eighth National Assembly on Wednesday morning unanimously adopted the 1992 Constitution of the SRV. The Constitution comprises of the preface, 12 chapters, and 147 articles. The new Constitution of Vietnam stipulates the political, economic, cultural, social, national defense, and security systems, and the fundamental rights and obligations of citizens, the structural principles and activities of the state body, and institutionalizes the relationship between the party leadership, people's mastery, and the state management.

The new Constitution acknowledges that the SRV is an independent, sovereign, and unified state with territorial integrity including mainland, islands, and territorial waters and air space. The new Constitution affirms that the Communist Party of Vietnam is the leader of the state and the society. The SRV follows the policy of peace, friendship, and cooperation with all nations the world over disregarding the different socioeconomic systems, on the principles of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality, and mutual benefits.

The SRV also advocates strengthening of cooperation with socialist and its neighboring countries and actively supports and contributes to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

On economic system, the new Constitution writes: The objectives of the Vietnamese state's economic policy are to make the people rich and the country prosperous, develop the potential of all economic sectors—state, collectives, private, private capitalists, and state capitalists—push up the building of material and technical foundations and expand economic, scientific, and technological cooperation and exchanges with the world markets.

The new Constitution also points out that the state encourages all foreign organizations and individuals to invest their capital and technology in Vietnam in accordance with Vietnamese law and international law and practice, and ensures the right to legal ownership of their capital, assets, and other interests. Foreign invested projects shall not be nationalized by the state. This is the fourth Constitution of Vietnam, which is to meet the new requirements and tasks of the country.

Communique No. 19 Issued

BK1504150092 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Apr 92

[Communique No. 19 of the Eighth National Assembly's 11th Session]

[Text] On the afternoon of 15 April 1992, the National Assembly held its closing session under the direction of National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao.

1. The deputies unanimously adopted the 1992 Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They also adopted the law on the organization of the National Assembly and the law on elections of National Assembly deputies.

2. They warmly welcomed a Hanoi people's delegation led by Professor Pham Khac Quang, chairman of the Hanoi Fatherland Front Committee, as it came to greet the freshly adopted 1992 Constitution and welcome the success of the Eighth National Assembly's 11th session.

3. They adopted the following:

—A resolution providing a number of provisions on the implementation of the 1992 Constitution;
—A resolution on additional allocations for the 1992 state budget estimates and on other socioeconomic issues; and
—A resolution on the administrative boundaries of provinces and cities under the direct management of the central government.

Finally, National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao delivered the closing speech.

The last sitting of the Eighth National Assembly concluded at 1715 on 15 April 1992.

Australia

Soldiers Leave To Join UN Force in Cambodia

BK1504051692 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0300 GMT 15 Apr 92

[Text] One hundred and twenty Australian troops heading to Cambodia to join the United Nations peacekeeping force have been given an official sendoff in Melbourne. The signalers will form part of the United Nations force communications unit.

Australia's foreign minister, Gareth Evans, told the contingent that although their task was not risk-free, it was important. (Michael Carrie) reports:

[Begin recording] [(Carrie)] The troops, wearing their Australian uniforms and UN blue berets, gathered at Watsonia this morning for a send-off by politicians, their commanders, and their families. Foreign Affairs Minister Gareth Evans compared their mission with an earlier Australian experience in Southeast Asia.

[Evans] As you leave today you know that the whole Australian nation is behind you. You are not going to Indochina to fight a war about which the Australian community is divided. You are going to implement a peace which everybody craves.

[(Carrie)] The 121 members of this contingent fly out this afternoon to join the 65 Australian soldiers already in Cambodia as part of the advance team. [end recording]

Senator Evans said he did not believe popular support for Australia's participation in the peace mission would collapse if the troops encountered difficulties.

Fiji

Government Again Delays Holding Elections

BK1604060192 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 16 Apr 92

[Text] Fiji has once again delayed the first general election scheduled since the military coups in 1987. South Pacific correspondent Erina Reddan says that Fiji's prime minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, has now announced that the poll won't be held until the end of May.

[Begin recording] [Reddan] Under Fiji's new constitution, elections were supposed to take place by the end of February. They were originally announced for March, postponed until mid-May, and now a futher delay. No reasons have been given.

Some say because the delay is in the order of a week, rather than a month, elections are now almost certain, while other see it as just another ploy to avoid holding elections in the near future. [end recording]

Papua New Guinea

Namaliu on 'Vicious' Bougainville Executions

BK1504052092 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0300 GMT 15 Apr 92

[Text] Papua New Guinea's prime minister, Rabbie Namaliu, has condemned as vicious murders the reported execution of eight pro-government leaders by Bougainville rebels. Brian Abbott reports from Port Moresby that the government claims the eight men from southern Bougainville were held prisoner by the BRA [Bougainville Revolutionary Army] for three months before being killed.

[Begin Abbott recording] The only name that has been released is that of former parliamentarian, Tony Anugu, who in February this year led a delegation to Port Moresby to negotiate for the return of government services to southern Bougainville.

After they returned home, Anugu and his delegation were arrested by the BRA and held prisoner for three months until their reported executions last Friday.

Authorities fear the deaths will spark renewed violence and killings in southern Bougainville as relatives of the eight men seek revenge and the BRA endeavors to reestablish its authority over the region. [end recording]

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735,or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.